The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

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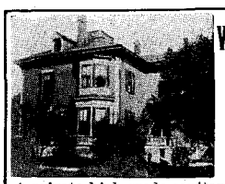

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We receive complaints from manufacturers that many of these blanks are mailed with incomplete addresses. We are informed that the entire address of the sender is often omitted, and in other cases only partially given, while in some instances coupons are received without any writing whatever. A prominent advertiser writes us:

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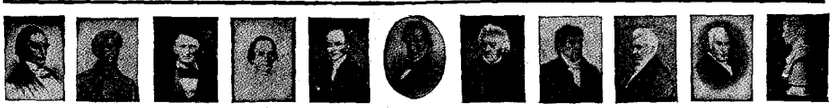

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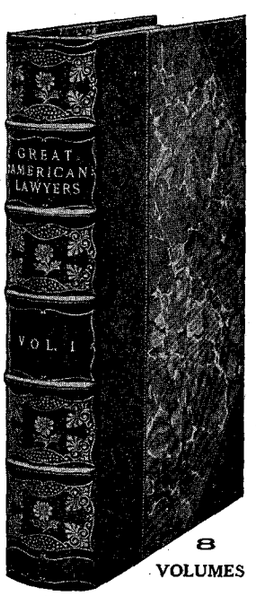

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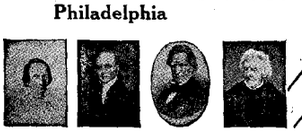

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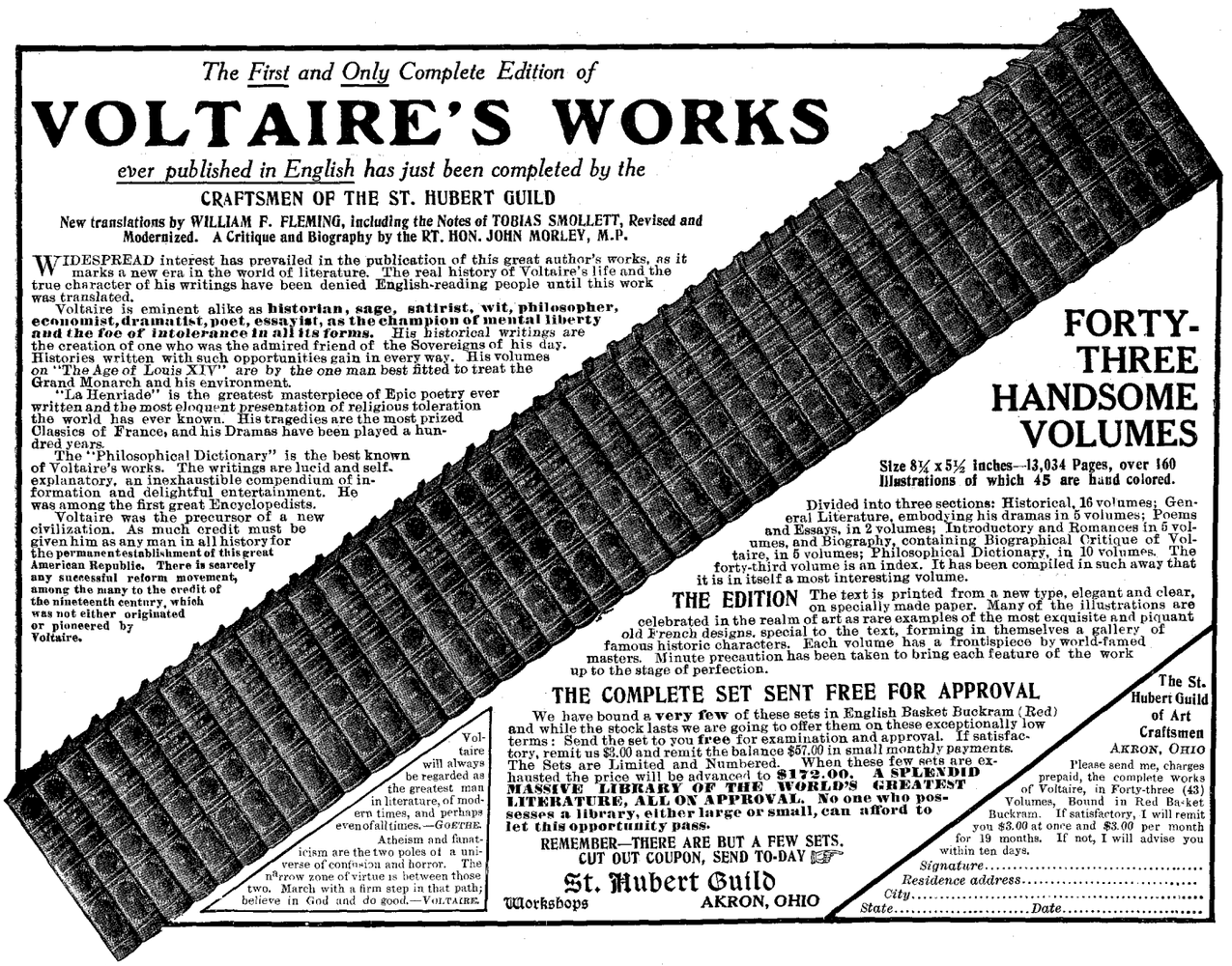

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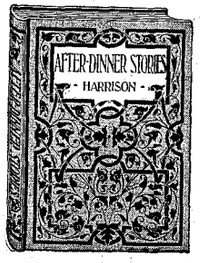

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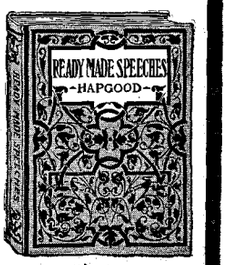

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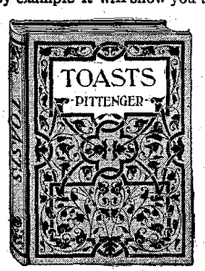

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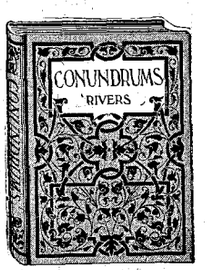

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

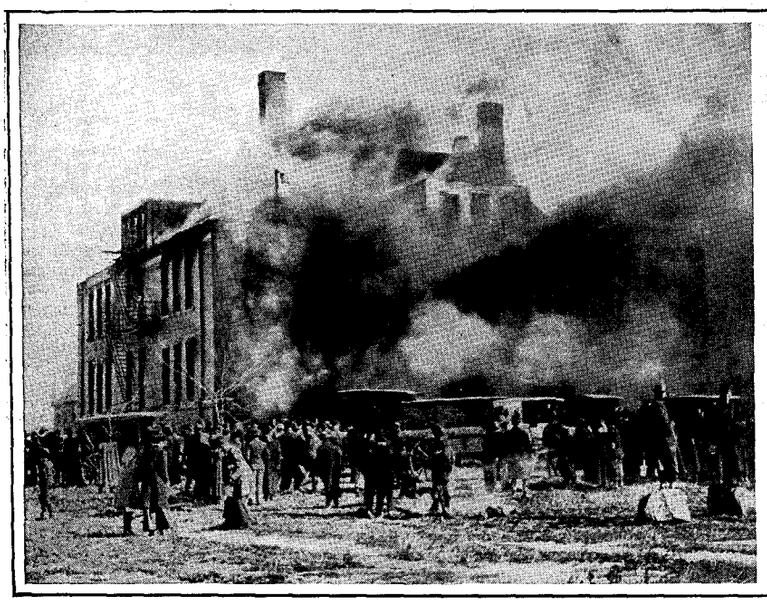
Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XXXVI., NO. 11 NEW YORK, MARCH 14, 1908 WHOLE NUMBER, 934

TOPICS OF THE DAY

ARE THE SCHOOL CHILDREN SAFE?

"DOORS that opened inward," "architectural errors," "combustible construction"—these are but a few of the suggested explanations for the loss of one hundred and seventy children in the fire that on March 4 destroyed the Lake View Public School in North Collinwood, Ohio. After endeavoring to determine the specific cause of the dreadful disaster and uttering appropriate words of censure and warning, the papers of the various cities ask, "How is it within our own gates? Are our schools safe?"



THE BURNING SCHOOLHOUSE.

A GROUP OF BEREAVED PARENTS.

THE COLLINWOOD DISASTER.

Thus the Cleveland *Leader* puts the question to its readers:

"How many schoolhouses in Cleveland have hall doors which are big enough, both front and rear, for emergency use? How many of these doors open inward? How many are kept so locked or otherwise fastened that they could not be opened instantly in case of fire? How many schoolhouses are well equipped with fire-escapes? In how many are attic rooms, without proper means of exit, used as classrooms?

"Every one of these questions may involve the safety or destruction of many children. Every one must be answered. If the answer is not what it should be, then every defect so revealed must be remedied. It is not a matter for parleying or delay. The horrible Collinwood lesson brings home to every man and woman in Cleveland the imperative need of adopting all of the safeguards in schoolhouses which common sense and experience demand.

"Far better one-story relief buildings, with all their defects, than fire-traps of whatever architectural appearance. Better no school than a slaughter-house.

"And how frequent and thorough are fire-drills? How nearly automatic has the marching out of the children become when the fire-gong rings? How completely in hand do the teachers feel that their little charges are, and how well prepared for emergencies?"

The Buffalo *Evening News* recalls the great school fire on Greenwich Avenue, New York, fifty years ago, in which two hundred children, packed in a hallway at the foot of the main stairs against doors that opened inward, were burned to death. It adds:

"One of the doors in the Cleveland school was locked, it is said, tho the janitor, whose duty it is to see that they are opened, says both main exits were open. The same thing is said of Buffalo schools, but there will be an uneasy feeling in many families in this city until it is explicitly known not only that it is a general policy to have those doors swing outward, but that in every case they are so constructed and kept open."

Thoroughly fire-proof construction for schoolbuildings and fire-

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escapes outside the walls are demanded by the press in some cities. Fire-drills, as the Boston *Evening Transcript* points out, are necessary, but can not be relied upon when panic reigns.

"The fire-drill was employed, but of what use is a fire-drill when children feel the fire behind them and find the way of escape cut off in front? The laws of our own State provide that the doors of all school buildings and others where many people congregate shall open outward. That is a provision that makes largely for safety, but even that is not enough. The buildings, so far as possible, should be of uninflammable construction; the smaller children should be on the lower floors, and exits should be broad and sufficient in number."

In New York, *The Evening Journal* insists that steam-heating plants should be separate from the school buildings that they serve. The Brooklyn *Standard Union* questions whether the city schools are properly provided with outside fire-escapes. *The Sun* observes:

"Better, and more likely to produce good results, than any inquiry that may be made into the North Collinwood disaster, however, is the action of the authorities of Illinois, who have closed every school in the State not known to be properly equipped with emergency exits, fire-escapes, doors hung to swing outward, and similar devices for the prompt dispersal of their inmates. The declared policy of the Illinois authorities is to keep each of these public and private schools closed until its construction and facilities for dismissing the pupils quickly have been approved by men competent to pass on such matters.

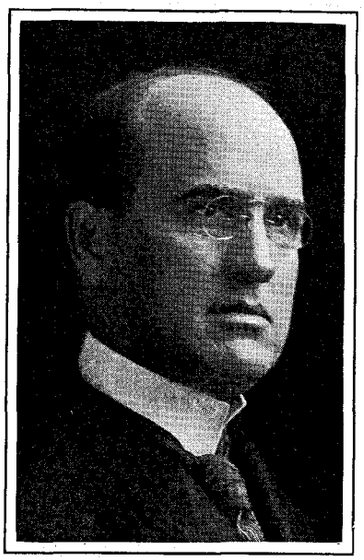
"It is to such foresight as this that the pupils in the immense public schools of New York owe the considerable degree of safety in which they work. The school designers have been alive to the fire hazard and have built in preparation for it. The pupils are drilled in expectation of fire. The schools are conducted on the theory that fire in the building is an extreme probability, not a remote possibility. To this the city has been indebted for numerous fortunate escapes from threatened horrors."

As tho in special corroboration of this claim for the efficiency of the fire-drill in the New York schools, on March 6 when a fire broke out on the top floor of Public School 165, 2,500 children marched out of the building singing, and without panic, in less than two minutes. A few days before 1,200 children were safely withdrawn by the same means from a burning school building in Grand Rapids, Mich.

That no precautions should be spared, that no expense is too great to make our schools as safe as human power can make them, is universally agreed. To quote the Philadelphia *Press*:

"Fire-escapes and fire-drills are wise precautions, with which the children are protected, so far as they go, but the Cleveland calamity proves the wisdom of the present Philadelphia rule, to make all new schoolhouses fire-proof. A fire-proof schoolhouse need cost no more than a combustible one, while it is stronger, will last longer, and would make impossible the awful sacrifice of children, reported from Cleveland.

"Unhappily the construction of fire-proof school buildings is a new rule. The buildings now in use, with one exception, are not fire-proof. Some of these have been condemned as highly dangerous. To tear down these unsafe school buildings wherever they exist and replace them by fire-proof structures would be a proper and humane expenditure that can not be made too soon."



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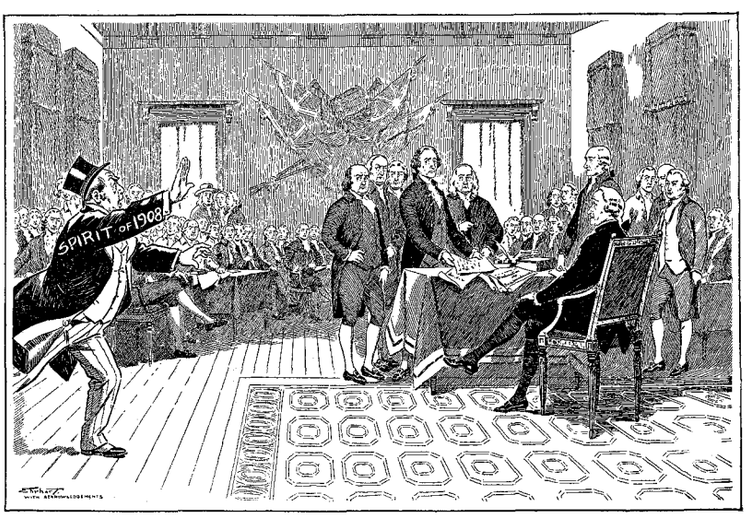
JUDGE WILFLEY,
Who enforced the law too rigorously to please the criminals.

JUDGE WILFLEY EXONERATED—Whatever interests may have inspired the charges against Judge Lebbeus R. Wilfley, of the United States Court at Shanghai, they have been silent since the publication of Secretary Root's report recommending the dismissal of the charges and the President's stinging comment:

"It is not too much to say that this assault on Judge Wilfley in the interest of the vicious and criminal classes is a public scandal."

The report of the Secretary of State shows that before the advent of Judge Wilfley so lax was the administration of justice in the American quarter that vicious characters of all classes flourished there under the protection of alleged American citizenship. Judge Wilfley's energy in enforcing the law won him the enmity of those whose selfish interests had been furthered by the protection of vice.

A VOICE FROM THE PADDED CELL.
—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News*.



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"DON'T SIGN THAT DECLARATION, GENTLEMEN! YOU'LL HURT BUSINESS!"
Where would we be now if modern counsel had prevailed in '76?
—Ehrhart in *Puck*.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

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Editorial opinion on the case is summarized in this statement of the Washington *Herald:*

"We recognize in Judge Wilfley a high-minded, courageous American who is a credit to his country and to the nation he represents. The sum total of his offending seems to be that he refused shelter and protection under the Stars and Stripes to outcasts from our own shores who for years have made the name of the American colony at Shanghai a byword and reproach. And thus he subjected himself to impeachment proceedings at Washington!

"If we want China's good will and respect; if we would promote our material interests in the Orient and take advantage of the opportunities presented by the present awakening, we should keep the American flag clean at all hazards."

Late cable dispatches from Shanghai say that the American community in that city is greatly pleased that Judge Wilfley's conduct of the court has been sustained.

THE NAVAL TURMOIL

IN the midst of all the recriminations and rancor exhibited in the inquiry by the Senate Naval Committee in Washington the press seem to have overlooked a little bill introduced by Senator Knox that may have been framed with a view to present needs. It provides for more chaplains for the Navy.

The remark that has aroused the most acrimony is the statement of Commander William S. Sims to the committee that our gunnery in the naval fight at Santiago was "the most disgraceful exhibition that ever took place on the face of the globe." The percentage of hits, he claimed, was less than four, and "the Spaniards were in a woful condition or they would have escaped entirely." Representative Hobson, who sank the *Merrimac* and is now in Congress, says in a New York *World* interview:

"Commander Sims is one of the most accomplished and has been one of the most useful officers in the Navy. It is largely due to his energy and persistent effort that the gunnery of our Navy has improved in such a remarkable degree in the last four or five years, standing as it doubtless does, at the present moment, first among the navies of the world.

"It is not surprizing that Commander Sims should look upon the gunnery of the Navy in 1898 as inefficient, but he must certainly have measured it by the standards of to-day, whereas the proper standard to use is that of ten years ago. . . . . .

"The true measure was its effectiveness, which attained a maximum both at Manila Bay and at Santiago, encompassing the total destruction of the enemy without any loss to the victor, a record that never has been equaled in the history of the world and never can be surpassed as long as time lasts. . . . . .

"We have been so criticized for winning the battle of Santiago that I dread to think what would have happened to us had we won another important sea-fight. Probably we would have been hanged."

The Washington *Star* says similarly:

"Commander Sims can not expect to elicit the respectful attention due to an expert witness when he indulges in such extravagances. He challenges not merely the pride but the common sense of the public when he thus grossly exaggerates the faults of the Navy and ridicules its performances. There may be deficiencies to correct. Possibly there have been serious mistakes in construction. Maybe there are to-day dangerous deficiencies in both equipment and *personnel*. But these faults will not be best corrected through the medium of partizanship or rancor or professional jealousy."

Our Navy, "ship for ship, is unsurpassed by any in the world," declares *The Army and Navy Journal* (New York); and so thinks the Washington *Post*, which says:

"Any passer-by can pick flaws in the construction of a palace. It is another thing to build the palace itself, with regard to cost, size, adornment, and equipment. It is so easy to criticize that the habit is quickly acquired, especially when any casual critic's say-so is taken up and magnified as something important. Does any one imagine that the magazine-writer who stirred up the naval-construction gossip is not flattered by his success? Will he not be tempted to turn out something still more sensational, in order to reap still greater notoriety?"

Mr. Reuterdahl, who started the broil by his article in *McClure's*, has left the fleet and is coming home to take a hand in the fray. Before he started he said to a representative of the Hearst papers:

"I will give complete proof of all my charges, and I am ready to demonstrate that two-thirds of all the active line officers uphold my assertions regarding our ships of war.

"The Navy is bedridden by a lot of old fogies, who hold their jobs just because they blindly follow ancient traditions.

"I am single-hearted in my purpose. I am striking not at men, but at the 'system,' and I believe that I am an avenger who is welcomed by the majority of the officers of the Navy."

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COMMANDER SIMS,

Who introduced modern methods of gunfire into our Navy. He declares our gunnery at Santiago was "disgraceful."

The Navy (Washington), the new service journal whose aim seems to be to point out the weak spots in our Navy, with a view to strengthening them, condemns the regulation that forbids anybody in the service to make public criticisms. It observes:

"The protection afforded by this regulation to official mistakes, unbusinesslike and wasteful use of the public money, and serious weaknesses in our war-fleet, is nearly perfect. A little scrutiny of its provisions will show that it is as iron-bound as the rules of the bureaucracy of Russia. It is a violation of this regulation for an officer of a ship to make any comment on the condition of the ship to any one outside of the Navy Department. It is a violation of the rule for a gunnery officer to say to any one that the guns of his turret are ill mounted or that the ammunition-hoist is faulty. It is a violation of the rule for an officer to express any opinion upon the character of the bureau system of naval administration. In short, the regulation enjoins on all officers of the Navy and on every other person employed under the Department a silence that would seem to be humanly impossible.

"The rule, it may be said in defense, was issued many years ago, under war conditions which justified the extreme rigor of its provisions.

"No justification exists now. On the contrary, the rule serves now only to furnish the Department with a most effective screen for its own blunders and defects. It is being used now to cover up mistakes in judgment, waste of money, and grave defects in our war-ships. No officer may inform the people of the country of the facts, without laying himself open to court-martial. If he is not tried by court-martial, the bureaus know of other ways to punish him. He tells the truth at his peril. On the other hand, when the Department wants to defend its mistakes, it may authorize an officer to prepare and make public any sort of whitewashing statement that may be deemed to suit the exigencies of the occasion. The result is that the whole service is under a constant pressure to justify and excuse the existing order of things. Defend the bureaus, and you get preferment and the good will of the powers that be. Tell any truth that does not please these powers, and you may expect something unpleasant. Thus the regulation brings to bear on the whole service the cohesive power of self-interest. The rule does not keep our military secrets from foreign nations. It keeps the truth from those who have a right to know the truth—the people of the United States."

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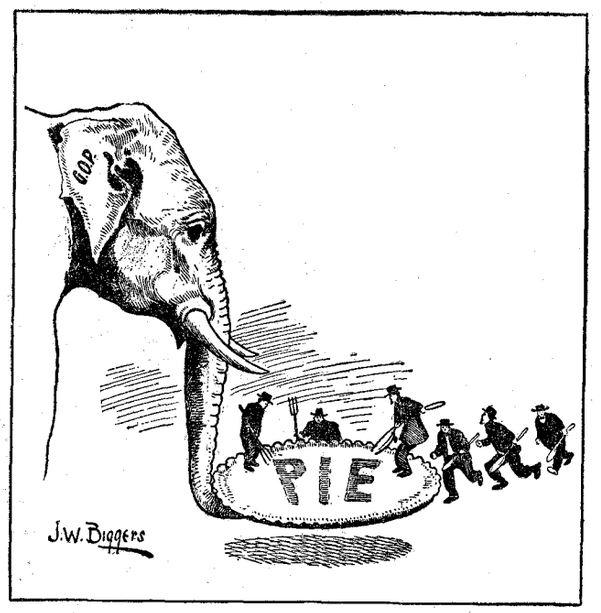

PARTY PLATFORM OF SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.
—Biggers in the Nashville *American*.

"AROUND, AROUND, AROUND."
Tariff revision à la G. O. P.
—B. S. in the Columbia *State*.

THE PIE AND THE PUDDING.

A REPUBLICAN SENATOR FROM KENTUCKY

"THAT is the best Democratic vote I ever cast," exclaimed Representative Lillard (Dem.), of the Kentucky legislature, as he voted for William O'Connell Bradley (Rep.) for United States senator, and some of the Democratic papers agree with him. The election of a Republican senator "will not be a misfortune for the Democratic party if it means the ending of the Goebel-Hargis-Beckham régime in the politics of that State," remarks the Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.), which goes on to refer to the Democratic leaders in Kentucky as "anarchists," and adds that "it is high time for the Kentuckians to get rid of mob leaders and the mob spirit, if they desire to save their State from relapsing into the condition of Morocco or the Kongo region." The Memphis *Commercial Appeal* (Dem.) agrees that ex-Governor Beckham, the defeated senatorial candidate, "has made Kentucky one of the worst-governed States in the Union," and deserves all that has come in his direction.

Senator Bradley was elected by the aid of four Democratic votes, after a long deadlock in which Mr. Beckham persisted in his candidacy long after it was evident that his election was impossible. The defection of the four legislators is attributed to disgust with Beckham and his methods. Mr. Watterson draws this character-sketch of him in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.):

"When Mr. Beckham, who had never been thought of for the chief magistracy, succeeded to that responsibility through the assassination of Goebel, . . . he had hardly taken his oath of office before he began to betray that he had either no conception of, or no respect for, its real obligations. Sprung from machine politics, he soon showed that his political horizon did not extend beyond that of his origin, and, blind to the disasters which machine politics had already brought upon his party, he at once, as his chief and continuing duty, set about constructing, not even a party machine, but a Beckham machine. . . . . .

"It was in the prosecution of this petty scheme of selfish advancement and selfish revenge that he overreached himself. Proposing to make assurance doubly sure, he invented the unheard-of device of having his machine order a primary nearly two years before the senatorial election, a device which, as it was to be under the control of his own machine, seemed sure to accomplish the end intended, and which did finally accomplish it; for while his opponent, tho forced to meet him on such unequal terms, defeated him at the polls, his machine still had the counting of the returns, and counted with the fidelity and precision of a carefully constructed a piece of mechanism.

"Here was really the downfall of Beckham. The unfairness, the effrontery, the cold-blooded freebooting of the proceeding were so unmistakable that reaction and revolt, even among those who had hitherto supported him, followed; and, alarmed at this, he plunged into the campaign of desperate double-dealing and ruthless sacrifice of Democratic principle which carried down to defeat the whole State ticket of his party last November, with the return of a General Assembly which has now consigned him to the general ruin he wrought."

Mr. Bryan, however, calls the result "a great misfortune," and brands the four Democratic insurgents as "embezzlers of power," a term which the Houston *Post* (Dem.) heartily indorses. Other papers accuse them of opposing Beckham because he favors prohibition. The Charleston *Post* (Dem.) thinks they should have stuck to their party; and the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) says:

"They have weakened the Democratic forces in the Senate at a time when it was hoped they would soon be strengthened. They have dealt a blow to the Democracy of the nation. They have betrayed the trust reposed in them by their constituents.

"Differences arise between factions or classes of every political party, and every party man who hopes to survive in politics accepts the verdict of the majority in good faith. With the differences among the Democrats of Kentucky the Democrats of other States have no concern. They could easily have been settled without party injury.

"But there are few Democrats in the United States who will not bitterly condemn the revolt against party law and the treachery to party interests which in Kentucky have sacrificed a Senatorship to a feud."

The new Senator was the first Republican governor of Kentucky (1895–99) and has been four times a candidate for the Senate in previous campaigns. In 1888 he received 106 votes for Vice-President in the Republican National Convention. He favors Fairbanks for the Presidential nomination this year, and thinks Taft could not carry the country. He says:

"The Republican Federal office-holders of the State (Kentucky), with few exceptions, are banded, organized, and earnestly laboring to carry the State for Mr. Taft. Should they succeed they will lead the party to another defeat."

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THE GOVERNOR AND THE GAMBLER

EVEN those New York papers that, during the racing season, devote much space to the publication of information for the layers of odds applaud Governor Hughes for his able efforts in behalf of the Agnew-Hart bills to suppress race-track gambling. In fact, *The Evening Journal* calls upon the Governor to put an end to the evil without tarrying for special legislative action, under the authority of the general prohibition of all forms of gambling already embodied in the State constitution.

In the rather dramatic ending of the preliminary fight for the bills in the committee stage, signalized by the speech of ex-Governor Black in opposition to the corrective measures, and by the reply of Governor Hughes in his address at a public dinner in New York, the honors are considered to rest with the Governor, and it seems to be generally expected that the Codes Committee of the Assembly will report the bills favorably.

The Governor's skilful appeal to popular sentiment by giving out for publication letters received from wives and mothers whose husbands and sons were ruined by race-track gambling, furnished the press with new ammunition against the betting evil. In one of these letters the writer says:

"I write this letter for the reason that I have suffered for the last five years. At times I had not the most necessary things of life, all through the race-track. My husband earns a pretty nice salary, and we could live comfortably were it not for the race-track. During the seven months of racing my husband draws his wages and goes to the track, and after losing one-half or three-quarters of same he brings the rest home, which is not much. I have a little crippled child whom I take to the hospital twice a week, but during the racing season I can not do same, as I have not car-fare at times. I trust that you will understand the rest, and may God help you in your undertaking."

Another phase of the evil is presented in a letter from a victim of the gambling mania:

"I am a young man twenty-four years of age. For seven years I worked hard, and saved up during that time $550. Last year I lost every penny of it at this game, and to-day find myself out of work. Governor, if you don't stop this game it will surely kill me."

According to a letter from the principal of a Brooklyn public school, even the children are directly affected:

"I have had pupils, many of them less than ten years old, gambling—led on by the tracks close to my school. I have seen burglary committed by a boy less than sixteen years old to get money to go to the race-tracks. Surely boys are worth more than well-bred horses, tho so many think otherwise."

The following letter came from a lieutenant of police in New York City:

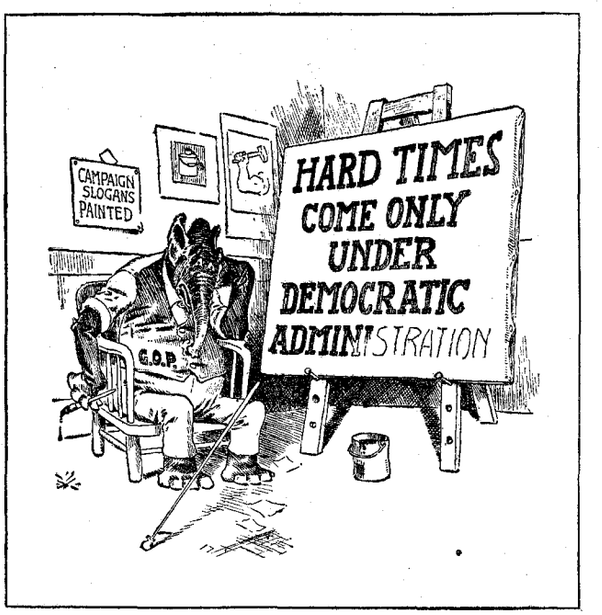
"Permit me to thank you for the manly stand you have taken to abolish race-track gambling. If it can be accomplished, you will do more good for the youth and homes in this State than any act of legislation that has been attempted in a generation. Race track gambling, as conducted to-day by a gang of notorious crooks from all over this country and Europe, is a disgrace to the fair name of the glorious State of New York."

The New York *Evening Mail* points out that New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, and New Hampshire have put down race-track gambling, and that New York is the only State where the question has been raised that still tolerates this iniquity. The Washington *Post* argues against the contention that the abolition of the betting-ring would destroy the sport of racing with its healthful, beneficial features, claiming that the men who race horses do so for pleasure and love of sport, and will continue to do so as long as love of sport endures.

"Empty Rhetoric" is the characterization of ex-Governor Black's speech by the New York *Times*. "Mr. Black Is Funny" is the heading of an editorial in which *The Evening Mail* deals with the ex-Governor's contention that consistency would require making a girl's wager of a box of candy on a college boat-race or the taking of a chance at a church fair equally criminal with book-making. *The Evening Post* thus favors the ex-Governor with its choicest brand of sarcasm:

"Former Governor Black attained the very loftiest plane of argument in his impassioned plea for race-track betting. We can think of no momentous event in our national annals, not the signing of the Declaration of Independence, not the framing of the Constitution, not even the Proclamation of Emancipation, in which higher issues were invoked. Gambling is inherent in our nature, argued ex-Governor Black, and it can not be wrong, else God would not have implanted this passion in us. This is a shifting of responsibility with a noble generosity. Similarly, divine initiative implanted in us the desire to master our fellow men, and the

A CONFESSION OF FAILURE.
"Unhealthy, seeming prosperity."—T. ROOSEVELT.
—B. S. in the Columbia *State*.



MORE WORK SUSPENDED,
—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

DEMOCRATIC SKETCHES OF REPUBLICAN PROSPERITY.

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extinction of slavery was consequently one of our great national mistakes. The longing for the roll of the sea and the clash of steel on steel is one of the most elemental appetites which the suppression of piracy has wrongly stifled. The feeling of reverence expresses itself never more powerfully than in the act of the savage who immolates his aged grandmother to Mumbo Jumbo, and Dr. Livingstone's activity in Africa is consequently one of the darkest stains on the page of civilization. Of course, gambling is under divine protection; for has it not been written that the devil takes the hindmost; and does that not mean that Providence always bets on at least winner or second place? We think an endowed race-track, with a ten-per-cent. rake-off for foreign missions, would just about suit Mr. Black."

In his own reply Governor Hughes treated the remarks of his predecessor in office from a more serious standpoint. After quoting the clause of the State constitution that forbids "pool-selling, bookmaking, or any other kind of gambling," and directs the legislature to "pass appropriate laws" to prevent such offenses, he went on to say:

"Does the Constitution mean anything? Does the oath of office mean anything? Have we reached a point where we are to debate

"MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME."
—Plaschke in the Louisville *Post*.

the fundamental principles of government? Do the opponents of the anti-gambling bills now before the legislature mean that the Constitution is a good thing when it doesn't interfere with their pleasures or their money-making desires, but that it may be disregarded when it hurts their pocket-books or opposes their philosophy? Those who give that doctrine to the people will one day reap a terrible harvest. We either have constitutional government or we do not have it. Do not be deceived! The people are not mocked. If it is an easy thing to override the Constitution in order to protect gamblers, some day it will be an easy thing to override the Constitution in its protection of property.

"My friends, important as are the evils flowing from public gambling, there is still a deeper question, and every patriotic citizen must feel the deepest sorrow in his heart when he sees any effort that would result in confusing the popular judgment with regard to such a fundamental matter, or in leading the representatives of the people to ignore their explicit oaths of office."

While the contest is strictly a State affair, interest in the matter at issue and the persons involved have made it of national importance, and should the Governor's efforts in behalf of the bills be crowned with the success that the press seems inclined to anticipate, it is believed by more than one paper that the complete individual victory will greatly strengthen his chances for obtaining the Republican Presidential nomination.

HOME VIEWS OF THE NIGHT-RIDERS

THE seeming inability of the civil authorities to cope with the tobacco war in Kentucky, and the probability that the present State legislature will adjourn without providing drastic measures for the correction of the "reign of terror" in the tobacco-growing territory of the State, are bringing down a storm of protest from the Kentucky press. It is estimated that up to the present time the night-riders have destroyed property in the State to the amount of $50,000,000. So far, say the press dispatches, no arrests have been made, and the disregard for personal rights and property borders upon a state of anarchy. "Steadily," the Louisville *Post* remarks, "these raiders are sinking Kentucky to the level of Colorado or of Portugal, where all laws are silent and the rifle is the one guardian of the domestic hearth." And the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, after explaining that "this unrestrained madness has reached such a stage in Kentucky that further protests or appeals by the press seem useless," adds with a warning finger that if worse comes to worse the people "will have to take the protection of themselves and their property into their own hands." Further:

"The independent planter whose business is interfered with has just as clear a right to burn the barn of an entirely innocent, God-fearing, and upright member of the American Society of Equity, or the Burley Tobacco Society of Montgomery County, as a night-riders has to scrape his plant-beds. That is to say, he has no right at all, and should be promptly sent to the penitentiary, there to repent his sins and reflect upon the unwisdom of violating laws in a State enjoying a democratic form of government."

Still more pessimistic is the view taken by the Springfield (Kentucky) *Sun*. It fears that the capture and punishment of the lawless bands are among "the impossible things." It bases this outlook upon the fact that the night-riders "are well organized; they are determined; their friends protect them; their enemies are afraid to prosecute them, and there you have it. They are a free set, and are farther to-day from the grasp of the law than ever before—unbridled and galloping asses bent upon destruction." It continues:

"Soldiers have availed naught; Gatling guns sit upon their wheels in innocent indifference, while the marching armies of night-riders continue their raids, applying the torch, unmolested, undisturbed, and with as much preciseness of method as is employed in the Pension Department of the United States Government."

The Danville (Kentucky) *Advocate*, jumping the fence of all conservative Southern tradition in its desperation, believes it high time to call in aid from the Federal Government. "If," it affirms, "Governor Willson is doing his best, and is incapable of preserving order, then he had better admit it and call on the President for Federal aid (as humiliating and obnoxious as that would be), for we must have peace."

A portion of the State press, however, while deriding the unlawful methods the night-riders have selected to further their ends, still champion the cause. "There comes a time," says the Clinton (Kentucky) *Gazette*, "when the only way to fight the devil successfully is with fire."

Commenting upon the acute situation in Kentucky, the New York *World* sees a ray of hope in the cure Governor Vardaman, of Mississippi, applied to a similar situation in his State. To quote in part:

"When the much-abused Governor Vardaman took office he was confronted by similar conditions in Mississippi. In certain sections of the State whitecap bands of armed men, some of them persons of local prominence, were carrying on night meetings and ridings with the ostensible purpose of controlling negro labor in the interest of the farmers. 'The Farmers' League' undertook by force and intimidation to prevent negroes from working for merchants and non-resident land-owners, or even owning property of their own.

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"Governor Vardaman had pledged himself to break up the whitecap bands, and he did it. Detectives were brought in from the outside. Lists were secured of the members of every whitecap band. One member of the Mississippi legislature was indicted for manslaughter and several less prominent men arrested for whitecap murders. A plot, it was said, was discovered to assassinate a district attorney engaged in running down the criminals. But finally the League went to pieces, partly because of the desertion of the better class of farmers, but chiefly owing to the energy of the officers of the law.

"Governor Willson can accomplish the same thing if he has the right stuff in him. No secret bands with as many members as the 'night-riders' can long hold together if the law pursues them as fearlessly as it would individual criminals. Once Kentucky jails or hangs a few of these barn-burners and assassins the tobacco-growing districts will resume their normal quiet and prosperity."

TO STAMP OUT ANARCHY

DESPITE denials by Miss Emma Goldman, and the lack of absolutely confirmatory evidence, the papers of the United States are nearly unanimous in holding Anarchist conspirators responsible for the attempt, on March 2, to assassinate George M. Shippy, superintendent of the Chicago police, in which the would-be murderer was shot and killed by his intended victim. Further, the Chicago crime is associated editorially with the riotous demonstration under the red flag in Philadelphia, the murder of Father Leo Heinrichs in Denver, and various alleged threats and conspiracies; consequently the order of Secretary Straus, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, instructing the immigration authorities to cooperate with the police in locating and deporting alien Anarchists and criminals, is hailed as the first movement toward the eradication of a notorious evil.

In reference to the proposed joint action the order directs:

"You should call to the attention of the Chief of Police or Chief of the Secret Service the definition of 'Anarchist' contained in sections 2 and 38 of the Act of February 20, 1907, and the provisions of section 2, placing within the excluded classes 'persons who have been convicted of or admit having committed a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude,' pointing out that if any such person is found within the United States within three years after landing or entry therein he is amenable to deportation under the provisions of section 21 of said act."

"Anarchists" are defined in the act cited in the Secretary's order thus:

"Persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States, or all government, or of all forms of law, or the assassination of public officials."

The Chicago press, while calling for a thorough investigation of revolutionary activities, urges calmness and judicial moderation. Says the Chicago *Evening Post*:

"Our course must not be dictated by a bitter and reckless desire for revenge. To murderous lawlessness we must oppose the law and only the law. The hysteria of the Haymarket times must not come over us again.

"Indiscriminate 'raids' and confiscations can do little good; unfounded 'theories' of secret plots and bloodthirsty conspiracies will do positive harm. And violent repression but invites reprisals from all the irresponsible enemies of society.

"Anarchy can not be conquered by anarchy. The law strictly applied is our surest and deadliest weapon."

The Chicago *Daily News* suggests that the attack on Superintendent Shippy may have been plotted in retaliation for the prevention, by the police, of a great parade of the unemployed a few weeks before. As for the responsibility for the crime, this paper says:

"Averbuch, a young and ignorant tool of shrewder persons, knew nothing about American government and American institutions. He did not speak the language of the country. Is there any justice in throwing upon this youth the full burden of the crime which he, armed to the teeth, deliberately prepared to commit and which he tried with all his power to commit until he died fighting? The crime had its inspiration in the words, the plottings, and the doctrines of the men and women who welcomed young Averbuch into their counsels of darkness on his arrival in the United States. It was their crime, because the young man either had reason to think

CHIEF OF POLICE SHIPPY, OF CHICAGO,
Who shot and killed his anarchist assailant.

that he was doing their will or actually was doing their will when he sought to kill Chief Shippy in the chief's own home.

"The lesson of the Haymarket riot seems to have grown dim. That riot is commemorated annually to this day by throngs of Anarchists in certain foreign cities. But for years its outcome sufficed to induce Anarchists in this country to put bridles on their tongues and to be prudent in their plottings. They have grown very bold and very venomous of late. Those of them who are aliens and are here in defiance of Federal law should be deported. The rest must be dealt with by law according to their deserts. This is the people's government. Its agents are the people's agents. Those who strike at their lives strike at the free government of the American people."

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* seizes the occasion to caution well-meaning Socialists against the use of the red flag, as that emblem is copyrighted by Anarchy and has become the signal for riot and murder. It adds:

"The Anarchist prates rather glibly of the brotherhood of man and suits the action to the word by translating his brother to the other world. Whatever its preachings, anarchy in world-wide practise has meant murder. It is not to be defended as an expression of human desire for freedom, because the Anarchist exhibits his murderous propensities under whatever form of government he may find himself. His gospel is the gospel of hate. His idea of liberty is license to slay when the lust is upon him. His only argument is assassination. There is no placating him and there

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can be no compromise with him. His hand is raised against every man and every man's hand must be raised against him."

The difficulty of shutting out the criminal element is thus touched on by the Boston *Evening Transcript:*

"We have tried hard to weed out this class from the immigrants permitted to remain upon our shores, but by what sign shall we know them? The brand of Cain is not an external mark and science has not yet reached the point where it can make in each case an accurate psychological analysis. There is one thing that can and should be done. We should establish for ourselves the right to deport within a reasonable time, or perhaps at any time, all those found manifesting those impulses or harboring those purposes that would have debarred them from asylum here had they been known or strongly suspected at the time of landing."

The New York *Evening Post* directs attention to the Bennet bill requiring the deportation of all aliens convicted of felony, "the sole policy on which all members of the Immigration Commission are said to agree." Mr. Bennet recently moved, in the House of Representatives, that the rules be suspended in order to pass his measure, but failed to secure the necessary two-thirds' majority, opposition developing on the ground that the proposed law might work hardship and injustice in certain cases. On this point *The Post* argues:

"The penal system which leaves the innocent unscathed has yet to be invented. The Bennet bill, which has the support of the National Liberal Immigration League, embodies a principle which this country has long applied to those aliens who become public charges. 'The hardships' are the same in one case as the other. If we are harsh to either class, it should be to the criminal rather than the pauper; yet the present practise is exactly the reverse. Let Giuseppi run a stiletto into his neighbor, or Abraham explode a bomb in the street, and, after a term in prison, they are free to go back to their old haunts, and possibly their old practises. But let either of them ask for too many nights' lodging at the public shelter, and, unless they have been in the country for more than three years, back they go to the places from whence they came. Secretary Straus yesterday announced his purpose to 'rid the country of alien Anarchists and criminals falling within the law relating to deportation.' Could there be a fitter time for making that law include all criminals, instead of the small minority who come under its scope at present?"

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE CZAR appeals to the peasants to be loyal. They might ask him for a like favor.—*Cleveland Leader.*

PITY the poor horses thrown out of work by the burning of 740 New-York street-cars!—*Boston Transcript.*

NAVAL experts are almost unanimous in the opinion that Reuterdahl is a good artist.—*New York American.*

JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES declares that "women should receive men's wages." The married women do.—*Beloit News.*

A FRENCH naturalist has discovered that snails snore. Dr. Long, drop to second place in the class.—*Cleveland Leader.*

WE will all be glad to see the motto back on the coins, and we will also be glad to see more of the coins.—*Washington Post.*

HETTY GREEN'S daughter is to wed a man without a title. Hetty always was lucky in financial matters.—*Philadelphia Press.*

THAT speech which Nicholas made to the members of the Douma is said to reflect considerable credit on the man who wrote it.—*Chicago News.*

EDITOR WATTERSON has solved the riddle: "Abe Lincoln split rails to build his fences: Roosevelt merely rails to build his."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

THE farmers of Ohio and Indiana are doing most of the work in the New-York-to-Paris automobile endurance contest.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

WE have a few nickels to bet that on Election night this year the winner will not declare that he will refuse to be a candidate for another term.—*Washington Post.*

VESUVIUS continues active, but attracts little attention. As a rule, people would rather read the news from Washington.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

CONDITIONS are surely a bit topsy-turvy when Kentucky elects a Republican senator because the Democratic leaders were in favor of prohibition.—*New York Commercial.*

YOUNG MAXIM has invented a "silent firearm." First they took away the smoke of battle, then the gay uniforms, and now the noise. War itself will have to go next.—*Chicago Post.*

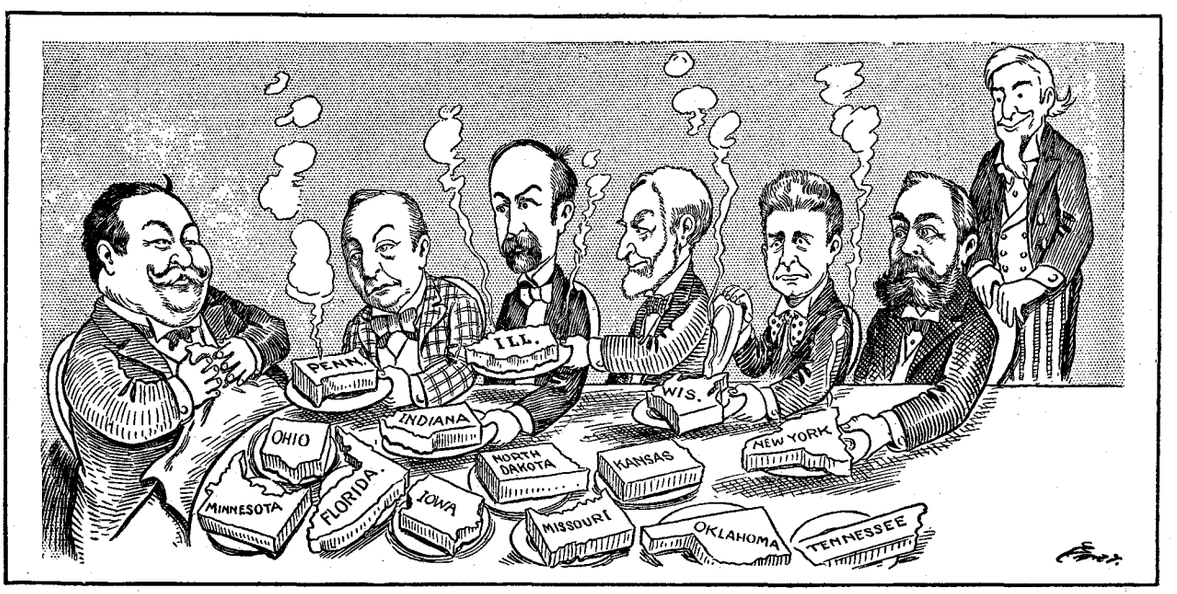
A KENTUCKY woman is asking for a divorce so that she can mary the ghost of Bob Ingersoll. And Bob always profest to believe that the dead were forever at rest.—*Washington Post.*

IF General Stoessel will look up the record of Senator Foraker in the Brownsville matter, he will learn how easy it is to hold out long after defeat has become inevitable.—*New Orleans Times Democrat.*

A CHINESE editor says America is the only country on earth with a conscience. It is also the only country on earth that has so many able men who think the public conscience is in their charge.—*Washington Post.*

A CORRESPONDENT asks if Governor Hughes is married. It may throw a little light on the subject to state that the Governor told the woman-suffragists that women ultimately would have their way.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

THE Balkan war-cloud is reported to be spreading and growing blacker. Still, things might be worse than they are. Haiti and Kentucky have been comparatively free from revolutions during the past week.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*



THE FAVORITE SONS.

They are expected each to take a whiff of his piece of cake and pass it up to Willie Taft.

—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

THE STORM IN THE BALKANS

THE politicians must walk as "over ashes covering hot coals" when they touch the Balkans. A strange spectacle is now presented in Europe from the excitement of the Powers created by the proposal of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, Baron von Aehrenthal, to prolong the Hungarian railway from the Austrian frontier town Uvac to Mitrowitza, from which latter city runs the Turkish line to Salonica. The difficulty is that it will run through a Turkish territory, Novi Bazar, which wedges in between two non-Turkish provinces. It invades Turkey, and the Sultan has authorized its construction only on condition that he also may build a line with an outlet on the Albanian coast. Russia is indignant because Austria is by treaty forbidden to lay hands on Salonica on condition that Russia leave Constantinople alone. England frowns because it is hinted that a new road for German access to the Mediterranean will be opened up, while Germany, we are told, is behind Austria in the matter.

Grave consequences are anticipated if the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister persists in what he styles a "merely economic project." *The Daily Mail* (London) thinks this innocent scheme is likely to "smash the concert of Europe" and even to bring on war. The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* remarks that "the best diplomatic and political opinion here inclines strongly to the belief that Baron von Aehrenthal's Novi Bazar railway policy will exercise an untoward influence upon the European situation," and in the course of a long editorial the same paper remarks that the Triple Alliance is endangered by the scheme. To quote:

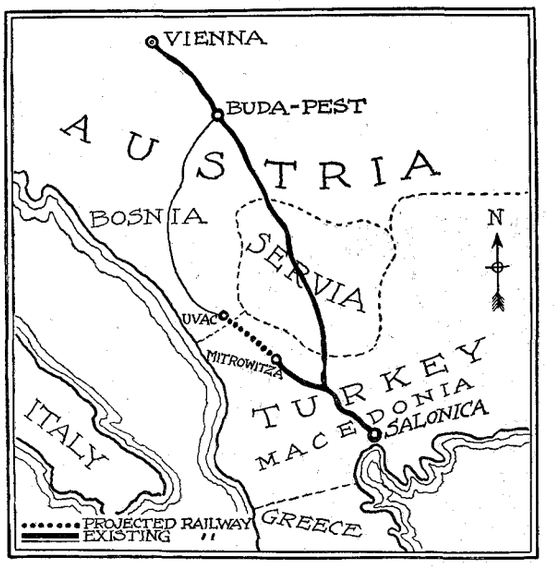
"The Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister is either curiously insensible to the effect which his action has produced, or he has made up his mind to persevere with his policy without paying much regard to the feelings which it occasions. . . . The announcement here again is somewhat perplexing and difficult to reconcile with the accepted views of the relations between the signatories of the Triple Alliance. It is unnecessary to say more than that complications in the waters referred to might not improbably involve the very Powers as a precaution against whom the Alliance was primarily formed."

THE RUSH FOR THE SEASIDE.

RUSSIAN BEAR (to Sultan of Turkey)—"Look here, my friend, I object to your letting that double-faced bird go down for a dip. But if he goes, I go too!" —*Punch* (London).

The plea of economic convenience is nonsense, declares the London *Standard*. Baron von Aehrenthal is breaking the compact with Russia by his plain design on the possession of Salonica. In the words of the editorial:

"What Baron von Aerenthal is aiming at, in this latest acceptance of a lead from Berlin, is the command of Salonica. Foreign critics have no delicacy in defining the views of Austria-Hungary, or in pointing to the consequences. For more than one generation



THE RAILWAY THAT MAY "SMASH THE CONCERT OF EUROPE."

there has been an implied compact between Vienna and St. Petersburg that the one would keep its hands off Salonica if the other would stop short of Constantinople. The forbearance of the one Power has been the price of the other's acquiescence in the *status quo*. That understanding will at once be violated if by means of an advancing railway Austria-Hungary holds the approach to the great Ægean port."

Of Austrian papers the *Neue Freie Presse* and the *Politische Correspondenz*, both of Vienna, agree that "the railway question will open a new and weighty chapter in the history of Austro-Russian relations," and the *Zeit* (Vienna) looks upon the excitement over the matter as "much ado about nothing." "Let us go quietly on our own way," it says; "we know whither and in whose company we are traveling." The company with whom Austria is at present traveling is said to be Germany. According to the Paris *Temps*, there is "a rustling behind the curtain." The scheme implies "a military menace." It is "a penetrating road of combined Austrian and German influence which is intended utterly to separate two nations, the Servians and the people of Montenegro." The Paris *Soleil* clinches this statement by declaring of the project that "it has the support of William II."

The German press are chary of comment on the matter and satisfy themselves with reporting Baron von Aehrenthal's speech as if waiting developments, but the organ of Prince von Buelow, the *Norddeutsche Zeitung* (Berlin), may be supposed to express the views of the German Government when it remarks:

"The situation has been much simplified by Russia's direct acknowledgment of Austria-Hungary's right to prolong the road from Mitrowitza to the Austrian frontier. The best basis for the successful treatment of the Balkan question is to be found in the maintenance of friendly relations between Russia and Austria-Hungary. The present improvement in those relations is therefore subject for congratulation, quite apart from general political considerations. There is no guiding principle so definitely recognized in German policy as that of maintaining the concert of the Powers. The ambassadors of the Powers at Constantinople may sometimes differ as to the course their governments ought to take as to reform, but there is no difference in their views as to the conditions which need reforming, and in the present instance there is no ground for pessimism or alarm."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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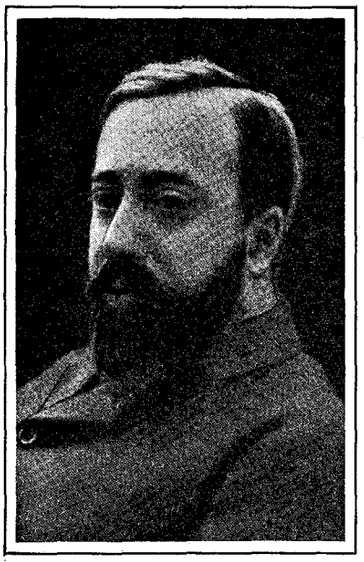
PROBLEM OF MAKING THE BLACK MAN WORK

THE effort to induce the African to do work engages the attention of two writers in the current magazines, who seem to have noticed simultaneously that in this particular he shows a tendency to hang back. This diffidence has been met in several notable instances by making him work, a plan, however, that has grown unpopular of late years. The British Parliament is evincing a disposition to criticize King Leopold's method of gathering rubber in the Kongo "Free State," and the treatment of Africans in general is arousing discussion. The admission by Colonial Secretary Dernburg, in the German Reichstag last week, that the seizure of supplies by German troops in Southwest Africa resulted in the death of 75,000 natives by starvation, was telegraphed all over the world and aroused some pretty caustic comment.



BERNHARD DERNBURG,

German Colonial Minister, who declared in the Reichstag that 75,000 natives were starved to death by the German army in Africa.

Dr. Rohrbach, writing in the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, of Berlin, about the black man as a worker, declares that the African race is indolent and "doubtless inferior, yet with this inferiority is combined a strong physique, capable of hard work, even under climatic conditions which are highly injurious, if not fatal, to the higher race." He concludes that the black is necessary to the white man in Africa and must be induced to work. Yet the unwillingness of the black man to work steadily has been one of the greatest problems to the civilizers of Africa, especially when any effort is made by the white man to respect the rights of the black one. Dr. Rohrbach calls for government measures to secure these rights. To quote his words:

"If proper assistance from the blacks is to be secured by the whites in our tropical colonies, so as to develop them on a sound basis, we must provide by suitable measures of legislation that the white planter guarantee to the native worker a proper and full return for his labor. Moreover, it is equally necessary that the black man be taught to do more work than is absolutely necessary for his immediate needs. While in the life of us whites the interval which separates the satisfaction of the bare needs of life and the attainment of wealth and prosperity is almost infinite, with the black man the momentary supply of needs is prosperity itself. The only adversity he knows is to go hungry."

The negro, in short, is to be taught the reality of such a thing as wealth, the joy of possession, and the dignity of independence.

In an article in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London) on "How to Make the Negro Work" H. H. Johnson handles the problem from a practical point of view. He admits the laziness of the black, but adds that for "at least three thousand years the black man, where he has come into contact with the white one, has grown accustomed to be defrauded." "The falling off in native labor occurred [in South Africa] by the persistent defrauding of the laborers over their wages and the constant attempts to evade paying them in cash." This writer believes that under proper treatment the native of Africa "is as willing to work for wages as the European or the Asiatic."

He quotes in illustration of this the testimony of Mr. Louis Goffin, a Belgian who had been employed in the construction of the Kongo Railway, and published his experiences in his "Kongo." Concerning the labor problem Mr. Goffin writes that every measure of prudence was taken to make the laborers healthy and comfortable in the "terrible Cataract region," where "in 1892, out of 2,000, . . . 150 a month died." He thus describes his subsequent experience:

"Under the most elaborately careful conditions of life and comfort these negro workmen suffered no longer in health or *morale*. *But* they produced precious little. We said to ourselves, like a recent Commission of Inquiry has declared, 'It is the born indolence of the negro.' We sought for a method of conquering this natural disinclination to work. We might, it is true, use something like force to compel them to work without ceasing during the hours allotted to work; but this was an expensive and disagreeable proceeding, and would have ended by provoking mutinies. . . . We were therefore in this *impasse*, when all at once the idea occurred to us to generalize a plan which had been adopted for certain special tasks with picked men. In other words, we adopted *piecework, travail à la tâche ou à prime*. We sought to interest these negro workers directly in the amount of work they put forth.

"The immediate results were extraordinary. The work at once was doubled from one day to another. In one year ninety kilometers were constructed as against thirty-five the year before, and subsequently the increase, the vigor, and the rapidity of the work went on doubling. The aspect of the workshops was completely transformed. Men volunteered for overtime work in order to insure the completion of their tasks within the fixt period. They themselves did justice on any sluggard, and dragged him if necessary to his task."

SPANISH POVERTY AND EMIGRATION

WHEN a country is as poor as Spain, should the Government encourage the poor to emigrate to some richer land, or should it try to keep its people at home? That is the problem Spain is confronting now, we learn from an article in the *España Moderna* (Madrid), by Mr. Mariano Marfil, and he tells us that some of the leading Spaniards are urging the Government to restrict emigration. They quote the statement of a French economist of the eighteenth century that the departure of a thousand emigrants, with their savings, equals the loss of a thousand men on the field of battle, with their arms and baggage. Mr. Marfil holds, however, that when the labor market is so overcrowded as to force wages to the low level they have touched in Spain, it will be better for all concerned if part of the laborers go where there is more demand for labor, and wages are higher. The opponents of emigration, he says, would "build a kind of Chinese wall around the coasts of Spain," and he accuses these "greedy politicians" of raising an outcry over "depopulation" merely to gain "popularity and preferment."

Spanish emigration is at present inconsiderable. The Spanish immigrants to this country last year amounted to merely 5,784, while Italy sent 285,731, Germany 37,807, and even France 9,731. It appears from the most recent statistics available that about 55,000 Spaniards emigrate annually, chiefly to South America. Mr. Marfil contends that more emigration is absolutely needed for Spain, and, altho he gives no figures, his article gives every evidence of a complete acquaintance with the subject he is treating.

In the first place he points out that the laboring class are desperately poor and opprest in Spain and would easily find a better living elsewhere. He observes:

"My own opinion, founded on a long study of the question, is that a chief and fundamental reason why Spaniards should emigrate is the wide-spread and abject poverty of the people. The black horrors of poverty, hunger, ill housing, poor clothing, and scarcity of employment should suggest the fact that such a lot would find alleviation in another country."

He then gives a list of the various causes from which this misery springs, and declares:

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"To state it shortly, these causes are the unpractical education given to Spanish young men and women, the illiteracy of the laboring classes, and the small number of labor-unions and clubs and centres of instruction or recreation for laborers. Added to these are the bad conditions in which operatives live, their long hours of daily labor, and their low wages. Mothers and children are compelled to work; . . . the abusive sweat system and the truck system are universal."

Struggles, abortive as far as labor is concerned, are common between labor and capital, and strikes do not tend to secure the rights of the workers. It is certainly the duty of the State to attempt a remedy for these things, the writer urges, and what better way is there than by promoting emigration? He denies that emigration either depopulates or impoverishes a country, pointing to the example of England, Germany, and even Catalonia, the fountain of Spanish emigration, but far more populous than Castile or Andalusia. Yet, he repeats, the Spanish people are constantly having it dinned into their ears that "the State must interpose to prevent emigration."

The State, he replies, must, on the contrary, decline to interfere with the people's desire to emigrate. The State must promote and encourage emigration. In his own words:

"The liberty to emigrate is incontrovertible, but shall the State calmly fold its arms as its sons pass up the gangplank? I do not believe that the State has completed its duties when it has suffered its children to depart. The State should follow them to the point of debarkation. This it can do by appointing proper consuls wherever needed, or by the foundation abroad of institutions for the protection and aid of Spaniards. . . . They should be put in formal relations with and receive recognition from those on the spot.

"The State should see how they are treated, examine the contracts they make, and correct abuses to which they may be exposed. Yes, the State should encourage emigration, and especially to America."

He closes his article by pointing to America, and especially South America, as the place where misery is to vanish. "There lies a vast territory, thinly populated, where our language is spoken, our customs prevail, our masters of literature are read, our men of science honored, and our glories revered—a land rich, happy, and highly civilized."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS IN GERMANY

THREE main questions are to be asked in calculating the progress of any country in prosperity. Is the staple of its manufactures being produced in a greater and greater quantity? Are its people emigrating or can they make a living at home by earning reasonable wages? Are wages rising or falling? A writer in the London *Daily Mail*, in answering these questions, observes that "Germany's modern progress" is such that "there is no more striking object-lesson in fiscal or industrial economics." Of the German agriculture he tells us that German soil has been vastly improved by scientific cultivation, drainage, and the clearing away of forests. Thus we read:

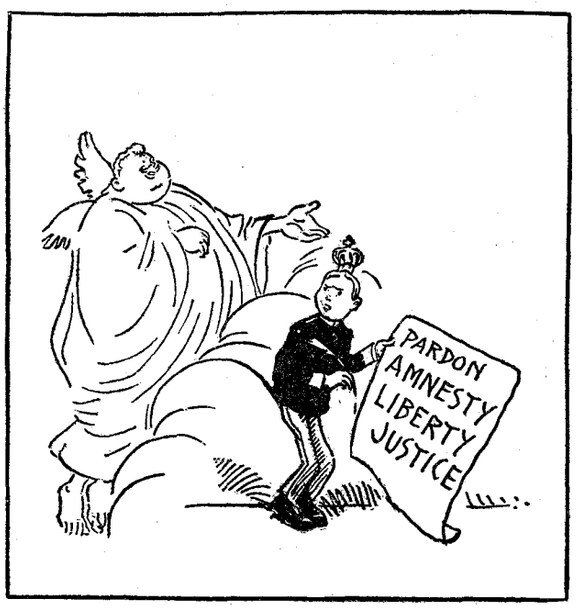
"Altho Germany has become the second iron country, while we have been relegated to the third position in that respect, and altho she has become the second country in textile manufacturing, the second in shipping, the third in ship-building, and the first in chemicals and kindred industries, she has not sacrificed her agriculture. While in her mining, manufacturing, and transit trades she employs between 11,000,000 and 12,000,000 wage-earners, she has more than 8,000,000 workers engaged in agriculture — four times as many as are employed in agriculture in the United Kingdom, where the population is only one-third less. In Germany to-day there are more than 5,500,000 agricultural holdings maintaining more than 18,000,000 persons — cultivators and their dependents. Arable land and vineyards occupy 65,000,000 acres in Germany; pastures and meadows cover 21,000,000 acres; and there are 33,000,000 acres of forest."

The Germans are so well satisfied with their country that emigration has almost ceased, continues this writer:

"So real and so substantial has been the industrial growth of Germany that the emigration from that country has, despite increase of population, been reduced from 200,000 a year to fewer than 30,000 a year within a generation. The labor market in Germany has been so healthy in recent years—the conditions of the people have been so satisfactory—that in the five years 1901-5, in proportion to population, for every *nine* native-born persons who emigrated from the United Kingom, only *one* emigrated from Germany."

In this glowing eulogy of German industrialism *The Daily Mail* reaches the climax in enlarging on the increase of wages in that country. It remarks:

"Between 1887 and 1900 the wages of German work-people



HIS FATHER'S SPIRIT—"That is all very fine, little man, but you'll soon wish me back again." *Rire* (Paris).

THEY ALL HEAR THE SHOT IN LISBON. —*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

LISBON ECHOES.

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covered by the Imperial insurance scheme increased, on the average, by more than 26 per cent. Since 1900 wages have been still more rapidly increased, and much more substantially than in this country. Between 1880 and 1900 the wages of ship-builders in Germany increased by 22 per cent., of fitters and machinists, etc., by 35 per cent., of general laborers by 50 per cent., and of miners by 50 per cent. The largest private employers of labor in Germany are Messrs. Krupp. In 1904 this firm employed 46,600 work-people. The average daily wages paid per worker were 52 per cent. higher than in 1880, and 61 per cent. higher than in 1871.

"In the last twenty years the all-round increase of industrial and agricultural wages has been considerably greater, the reduction in working hours has been larger, and the benefits effected through labor legislation have been more solid in the interests of the workers in Germany than in Great Britain."

WHEN ASIA RISES

THE movement of new national life in Asia, as we witness it in India, China, and Japan, suggests many predictions as to the future of the peoples who have long been considered inferior by the white races. The white man refuses to accept as an equal the Hindu or the yellow man, however far they may advance in

THE PACIFIC CRUISE.

JAPANESE LYNX—"I think I feel some one pinching my tail."
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

civilization and culture—how is Asia to retaliate? asks a writer who signs himself "Viator" in *The Fortnightly Review* (London). The probabilities are, he answers, that the non-white races of Asia will eventually unite and claim that continent for their own. To quote the language of this bold and ingenious speculator:

"Is not the color conflict tending to create an even more tremendous unity than that of the Indian peoples, who, however much they may be divided among each other, may be united by the sense of a common separation [from the whites]? Does not the prevention of Asiatic settlement in other countries tend to bring about what no other factor now conceivable could compass—the solidarity of Asia as a whole?"

Of course, he continues, it is not likely that white civilization will expire in Europe and America, but how about its permanence in Asia? His words run as follows:

"In Western Europe and North America, at the very least affording permanent room for a thousand millions of men, white civilization will survive and triumph as long as the moral fiber of men of European race remains unrelaxed. Nothing, of course, can save any society from the consequences of self-decay. But if Europe and North America were ever conquered by the flat-footed Mongolian, as nightmare visions have suggested, that could be only a result of white suicide. It never could be the independent result of the Asiatic awakening. Nay, more. For generations yet the white race, by combining in emergency, can hold the sea and can hold, if all Aryan civilization should ever appear to be in peril, all the continents in which they now claim to monopolize dominion."

But what of Asia? he asks. Can the white man maintain his footing there? This is his reply:

"The millions of Asia, already forming half the population of the earth, and growing much more rapidly than the whites, will continue to claim, and will in the end secure, as has justly been said, either equality in the white sphere or monopoly in their own. If brown and yellow men are to be excluded from the four continents either occupied or controlled by the white peoples, then white enterprise and rule will be driven in the long run from the yellow continent. There would be inevitable justice in that consummation. First of all, an economic grievance would provoke economic retaliation of a more and more systematic kind. The sentiment of *swadeshi* would spread to China with the fixed purpose of punishing the white races by excluding their goods from all Asiatic markets. Whether high tariffs were thrown round those markets or not, their industrial development might lead to an increase of population, of financial power, and of offensive strength at sea far greater than the utmost possibilities hitherto considered in these speculations. Consider the astonishing growth of the population of Great Britain or Germany since these countries came to rest largely upon an industrial basis. Then remember that nearly all Asia is still upon a purely agricultural basis, yet even now contains eight hundred millions of people. Let the sense of the common grievance rise steadily and dominate; let it be asserted that there shall be white men's countries in every other continent, but that brown men and yellow men, no matter how much they increase or how far they progress, shall never have any countries but their own; let the conception of *Asia contra mundum* gradually arouse all its races for a colossal crusade; let Japan be invoked by China as a leader and by India as a liberator; and let the black races feel that the white man is like to be swept back at last; and then indeed the strangest dreams of the eclipse and extinction of Western civilization might come true."

ANTICIPATING A NORTH-SEA DUEL.—Several of the European papers are quite sure that the next scene of naval conflict in the eastern hemisphere will be in the North Sea, sometimes called the German Ocean, a title, we are told, which Kaiser William is quite determined to make expressive of a reality. The *A Travers le Monde*, a very brilliant and beautifully illustrated Parisian weekly devoted to foreign travel and politics, dwells upon the above idea almost as if challenges had already passed in a covert and tacit way between England and Germany. England was first to throw down the glove, declares Mr. J. Arren in the periodical referred to, and has apparently clinched the resolution by recently projecting a new naval base on the Firth of Forth. Germany, perhaps, set her an example on this point, thinks this writer, who remarks:

"It has been proved recently by many circumstances that Germany is set upon increasing as rapidly as possible her equipment as a naval power, and especially by concentrating her naval forces in the North Sea. The series of circumstances referred to have developed themselves as follows: Germany has lately resolved on the fortification of the island of Borkum at the mouth of the Prussian river Ems. She has elaborately fortified Cuxhaven by a system of submarine mines. She has transferred to Wilhelmshaven the fleet of which Kiel has hitherto served as headquarters. She has floated large loans to raise funds for strengthening the already powerful defenses of Heligoland, and has constructed a dry dock at Brunsbuttel near the mouth of the Elbe."

All these great projects, declares Mr. Arren, have been dictated merely by the desire to meet what is interpreted as a hostile movement of England's.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

PRACTICAL COLOR-PHOTOGRAPHY

IT may be said that we now have what is to all intents and purposes photography in colors that is within the reach of all persons of ordinary photographic skill. The new Lumière process is not, to be sure, color-photography in the strictest sense; that is, the process does not create the colors on the plate as ordinary photography does the lights and shades that constitute the picture. The colors are placed on the plate artificially before the exposure; the process merely brings them out in the proper arrangement by blocking them off here and revealing them there. But without quarreling about the name, the results are certainly striking, and, what is more to the point, within easy reach of the amateur. The first published descriptions of the process were not quite clear in some points. In *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, March) Mr. C. H. Claudy makes it perfectly plain. He first describes the manufacture of the plates, which is somewhat difficult. It is understood of course that these plates are now to be purchased in the market, and that the photographer is not required to prepare them. Says Mr. Claudy:

"A piece of glass of the required size is secured, and glass which is as nearly colorless as possible. It is coated with some adhesive which is as nearly colorless as possible. It is then coated with a mixture of microscopic starch grains, each about $\frac{1}{200}$ to $\frac{1}{250}$ of an inch in size. These starch grains have been dyed with spectroscopically tested dyes—one lot green, one lot violet, and one lot red—and then mixt. It is this mixture which is dusted over the tacky surfaced glass plate. The process is so managed that the colored grains lie only one deep upon the plate. After they have been put on the plate, the plate is rolled with a roller, which flattens out the grains so that there are no spaces between them. . . . The plate is next coated with a panchromatic plate emulsion—that is, a sensitive emulsion which is sensitive to all the colors, including red. The film is extremely thin, for a reason which will appear presently, and because of that thinness has but little latitude and is, comparatively speaking, very slow in its responsiveness to light.

"The plate is put in the plate-holder of the camera with the glass side to the lens, the sensitive side being inside the plate-holder. It is backed up with a piece of black cardboard which serves the double function of cutting down reflections from the plate-holder, if any, and of protecting the emulsion from abrasion from the spring of the plate-holder.

"The process of exposure is exactly similar to the ordinary, except that a specially prepared yellow screen is used over the lens, and that a greatly increased exposure is necessary over the usual rapid dry plate. Allowance must also be made, in focusing, for the difference in focus caused by the sensitive surface of the plate being the width of the glass plate away from the point of focus of the ground glass. . . . . .

"Now for the process of development, which will be described before the action of the plate is explained. This backward method of making plain the action of the whole is necessary, as will be understood shortly. The plate is developed in absolute darkness, for a period of two and one-half minutes, in a pyro-ammonia developer. . . . Immediately on the completion of the development the plate is rinsed and placed in a solution of permanganate of potassium and sulfuric acid, and can then be taken out into the light."

At this stage, we are told, the plate looks like an ordinary photographic plate. The permanganate dissolves away the silver reduced by the development.

The film is now rinsed, hardened for a few minutes in alum, and then redeveloped—this time in strong light, using a non-alkaline organic developer. The original image does not now develop, being all dissolved away in the permanganate, and only the silver in the film which was unaffected by light in the *first* exposure is now developed in this *second* developing bath. The result is to convert the negative into a positive. To quote further:

"On raising the plate from the bath the colors are seen as in nature and in almost their full beauty. There yet remains, however, a clearing operation, then an intensification, then another clearing and fixing, and finally a washing, followed by varnishing before the result is finished.

"Now as to the way in which this wonderful thing happens. Let us suppose that a single woodland violet is being taken against a background of black. The exposure is made and developed, and we have what appears to be a negative of a violet. The violet on the negative is black, and the black background, not having affected the emulsion, appears the creamy white of the emulsion itself. The permanganate bath dissolves away the black silver which represents the violet image. Now it must be understood that the violet light which made the picture of the violet struck the silver emulsion only through the violet starch grains. The red and green grains would not pass the violet light. Now, with the image reduced to nothing, the plate shows a violet image formed of the violet starch grains, from in front of which the reduced silver has been removed by the permanganate. The plate is then redeveloped and all the silver of the black background, which was not affected at all by the first exposure, is now blackened in the strong light and the redeveloper. This reduced silver blocks out all the other starch grains and leaves transparent only the violet grains, in the form of a woodland violet!

"The process, of course, is the same for all the other colors. The various shades and degrees of color are obtained by various degrees and shading and quantity of starch grains. White, for instance, is a mixture of all colors of light. White in these autochrome pictures is, therefore, formed by light passing through all the starch grains. If the violet light be extracted from white light, a yellow light remains. So the yellow of this plate is formed by the light passing through all the starch grains except the violet ones."

Only one photograph results from each exposure, and that is a glass transparency. No way of making prints on paper, nor of duplicating the pictures, has yet been devised.

INJURIOUS KINDS OF LIGHT

THE question of the injuriousness of incandescent electric lights came up incidentally for discussion at a recent meeting of the Chicago section of the Illuminating Engineering Society, reported in *The Western Electrician* (Chicago, February 22). Dr. E. J. Gardiner stated that the spectrum of the ordinary incandescent light is practically the same as that of the kerosene-lamp, which is universally acknowledged to be as good for the eye as any other artificial light. Why, then, he asked, is the incandescent light regarded as injurious? He went on to say, as abstracted in the above-named paper:

"It is more a question of quantity than of quality of the light. Americans in general are inclined to exaggerate in quantity. For lighting of large interiors the problem has already been largely solved by illuminating engineers through the adoption of cove and other indirect lighting. Successful illumination for close work is difficult, however, and perhaps unsolvable. The bare incandescent lamp exposed to direct vision is most harmful and disintegrating to the eye, especially for desk-work, around sewing-machines, etc. This is due to the high intrinsic brilliancy of the filament. If this were cut off by ground glass or otherwise so as to diffuse the light, and if the impingement of direct rays is prevented, the incandescent lamp becomes the equal of the kerosene and Argand burners, which have a large surface of low intensity."

The discussion that immediately followed is thus reported in brief:

"Dr. George F. Suker declared that school children were most in need of attention to correct visual troubles. He would not permit children to study by the ordinary incandescent lamp. A large light surface is necessary. Therefore he favored the use of frosted or ground glass that was thick enough to cut off the heat-rays as

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well as to diffuse the light. These heat-rays are not immediately injurious, but their effects show up in the course of time. He has a student-lamp with an amber shade and the source of light so high up that it can not be seen; this gives excellent results. Reflected diffused light is most desirable; also tinted glass, regardless of the color, is better than clear glass.

"Usually we have too much light and exhaust the eye by overstimulation. The great prevalence of cataract in India is due to the large number of sun-worshipers. Steady observation of arc-lamps may produce the same results. The use of lenses often neutralizes troubles from overstimulation of the eye. The younger folks suffer most from poor lights. It is best in our homes to have large areas illuminated so as to have a uniform lighting of each room, as it is desirable to avoid the strain of looking from bright to dark portions. Uniformity of illumination is desirable everywhere and engineers should strive to bring it about by removing the source of light to some distance above and diffusing it.

"Dr. H. Gradle stated that while daylight (not direct sunlight) was the most perfect light, it nevertheless varied according to the time of day and year from one to perhaps ten times that intensity that was needed for good observation. The normal eye rapidly adjusts itself to this wide range of illumination, however. With artificial lighting we can not hope to get the same uniformity and intensity as with daylight. We nearly aways have small sources of high brilliancy which should be avoided. . . . . .

"Probably the best lighting would be by powerful sources that were entirely screened from view. In rooms where little close work is done, diffused soft light is desirable. In rooms for close work that have additional sources for general illumination the near lights should have opaque reflectors to throw most of their light on the work. If only a single light is used in the room, translucent milk reflectors are needed to throw some light for general diffused illumination. In reading-rooms and in our houses the lights should be placed high up out of the range of vision. All artificial lights produce heat-rays more or less, which are more injurious even than the ultraviolet rays produced so largely in the arc-lamp, since these lamps are seldom placed in the direct line of vision.

"Dr. Gardiner spoke of a school in Indiana where a large study-room had formerly been equipped with bare incandescent drop-lights without shades or other protection near the students' eyes. The result was that nearly every pupil suffered from eye-troubles that were quite a source of revenue to the oculists until these lights were replaced at his suggestion by a system of indirect cove lighting supplemented by about six ceiling hemispheres with ground-glass globes. Since then the eye-troubles have disappeared.

"Dr. Suker cited a case where a stenographer, using an ordinary desk-lamp giving, as she said, ample light, was greatly troubled from fatigue of the eyes and headaches that were entirely relieved by placing the lamp behind and above her so as to cut off all the direct light."

RESEMBLANCES BETWEEN COUSINS—Altho much work has been published on resemblances between relatives in direct line, few data are available about collaterals higher than the first degree. *The British Medical Journal* (London, February 15) refers to the recent work of Miss Ethel Elderton and Professor Pearson, who have investigated the intensity of resemblance between first cousins in respect of health, intelligence, success, temper, and certain measurable characters (width of hand, width of wrist, etc.). Says this paper:

"In all cases, positive significant values were obtained. Thus, in the former group, mental characters, the average degree of resemblance corresponded to a value of the coefficient of correlation ranging between about 0.25 and 0.30. These values approximate to those found to obtain for the resemblance between aunts and nieces or uncles and nephews for eye-color, and are only slightly less than the coefficients of grandparental inheritance at present determined. Positive results were also found, with one doubtful exception, for the occurrence of insanity and tuberculosis in cousins. The following conclusions appear justified: 'The grandparent, the uncle or aunt, and the cousin are practically on the same footing with regard to relationship or intensity of kinship as measured by degree of likeness of character; and it seems probable that any scientific marriage enactments would equally allow or equally forbid marriage between grandparent and grandchild, uncle and niece, aunt and nephew, and between first cousins.' It would also seem that in taking family histories for medical purposes, details regarding the first cousins are just as important as information respecting the patient's uncles and aunts."

AN AMERICAN ROAD-TRAIN

THE ingenious road train for hauling heavy loads on ordinary highways, invented in France by Colonel Renard, has already been described in these columns. A similar train has now been devised in this country by Alden Sampson, of Pittsfield, Mass. Mr. Sampson's train embodies, it is claimed, a number of improvements, chief of which is the use of electricity instead of naphtha as a motive power. The current is generated by a dynamo connected to a four-cylinder gasoline-motor and located on the head machine. Another improvement is the use of six-wheeled trucks with two large driving-wheels in the center and the four smaller wheels pivoted for steering. Says *The Scientific American* (New York, February 15):

MR. ALDEN SAMPSON,
Who has devised an ingenious train for hauling heavy loads on ordinary highways.

"The power-plant used is illustrated in one of the photographs reproduced herewith. The engine is a powerful four-cylinder motor capable of developing 40 horse-power, and it drives the dynamo, as shown, through a Morse silent chain. The voltage can be varied, in order that the engine will not be overloaded when all the motors are drawing their maximum current. The series-parallel control system is used, the controller being interlocked with the starting rheostat. By means of switches and extra cables, any trailer can be made to move by itself forward or backward while the other trailers are disconnected.

"As can be seen from the photograph of the train making the sharp turn, both the front and the rear pairs of wheels of each machine turn when the vehicle is rounding a corner. This arrangement makes it possible to turn in a very short radius. The steering-lever arms of the front and the rear pairs of wheels are connected together by universally jointed connecting-rods running across diagonally beneath each vehicle. On account of this double steering arrangement it is possible to turn the whole train, which is 60 feet in length, in a circle having a radius of about 20 feet."

The cars are coupled by drawbars, which preserve the distances and equalize traction. They do not take any strain, as each car is self-propelled by a pair of electric motors, each one of which is geared to one of the large driving-wheels. The provision of an independent motor for each wheel makes unnecessary the jointed driving-shafts and the bevel-gears used on the complicated Renard train for transmitting the power mechanically from the head car to the trailers. We read further:

"The first experimental train, shown in the photograph, has hauled a load of twenty tons at a speed of six miles an hour on level macadam roads, and has ascended a ten-per-cent. grade at the rate of two miles an hour. On level dirt roads the train will travel at about five miles an hour. The tractor has a capacity of two or three tons dead weight, and each trailer will carry six to

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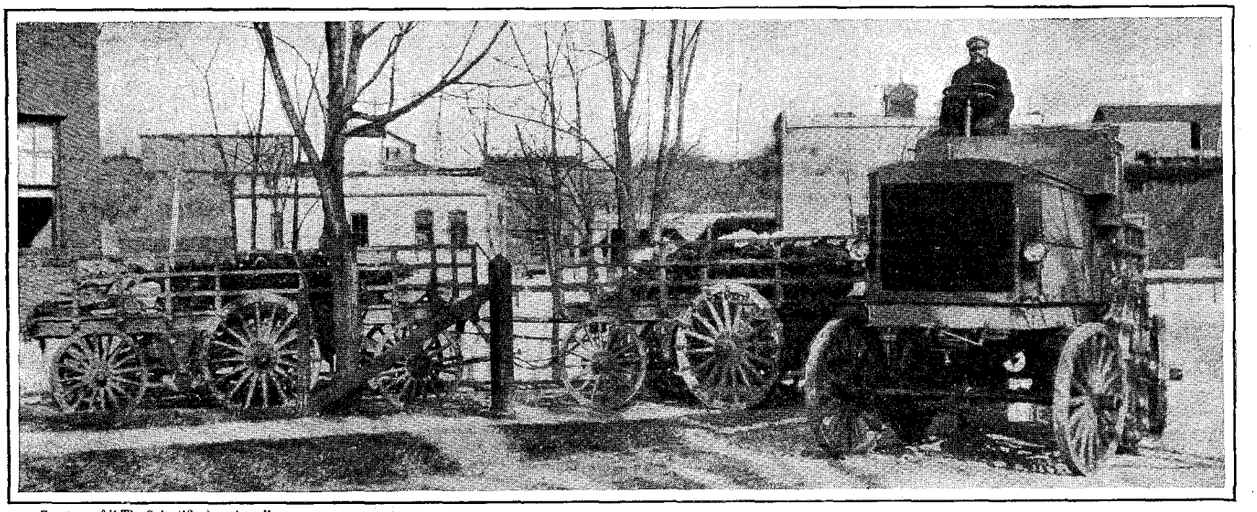


Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

MAKING AN EXTREMELY SHARP TURN.

The front and rear pairs of wheels of the tractor are shown turned in opposite directions.

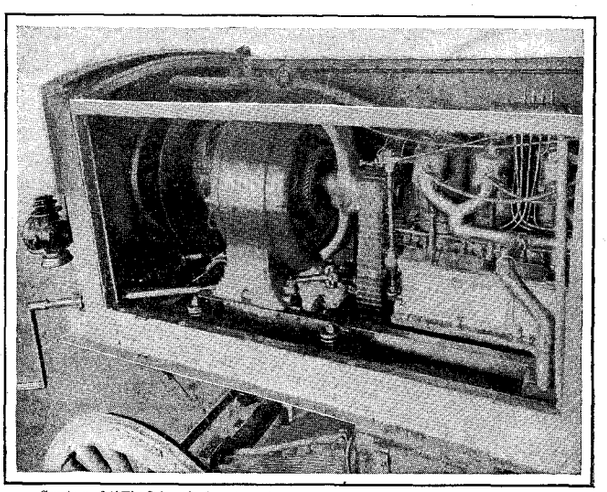
eight tons. As each machine is entirely self-propelled without the transmission of power mechanically from the tractor, and also on account of the design of these machines with six wheels each, the train can travel up and down hill over comparatively rough roads without difficulty. An electric brake is provided, and each machine also has powerful expanding brakes in hub drums on the driving-wheels."

BACKWARDNESS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

AN interesting comparison of the backwardness of pupils in the public schools of various American cities is contributed to *The Psychological Clinic* (Philadelphia, February 15) by Dr. Oliver P. Cornman, District Superintendent of Schools in Philadelphia. Dr. Cornman presents comparative statistics of the number and percentages of children who are over age for their grade in five cities, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Kansas City, and Camden, N. J. In all, 755,928 children are involved, approximately 5 per cent. of all the children in the elementary schools of the United States. Says the writer:

"That different classes, schools, and school systems vary considerably in the percentages of children promoted, is shown by even the most cursory examination of promotion statistics. The records even for the same school, or for the schools of the same city, sometimes show great variation in these percentages from year to year. Thus the annual report for one large city shows that several schools promoted 60 per cent. or less of their pupils, while other schools promoted 90 per cent. or over. In another city the percentage of variation ranged from 42 per cent. to 92 per cent. These facts have served to direct attention to an excessive amount of retardation present in special instances, and have aroused discussion which has led to improvement in the methods of gradation and promotion in many schools; but they have not been fruitful in furnishing us with a satisfactory measure of the amount and general extent of retardation. The determination of a common and comparable measure of retardation for the schools of a single city and for different cities is a real problem, calling for solution to-day by the administrative officers of our school systems."

The age limit for the first-grade child is stated by Dr. Cornman to be, theoretically, seven years. Children older than this in the first grade are therefore, he says, beyond the age limit of that grade. Similarly, all children over eight years in the second grade, nine in the third grade, and so on throughout the eight grades in the school system, are over age. Dr. Cornman shows that in Boston 21.5 per cent. are one year or more beyond this limit; in New York 30 per cent., in Philadelphia 37.1 per cent., in Camden 47.5 per cent., and in Kansas City 49.6 per cent. The difference between these cities increases with the number of years of retardation in grade. Of the children who are two years or more over age for their grade, Boston has 7.3 per cent., New York 12.2 per cent., Philadelphia 17.5 per cent., and Camden and Kansas City 26.3 per cent. Of children who are three years or more over age, Boston has 2.1 per cent., New York has 4.1 per cent., Philadelphia 7.0 per cent., Kansas City 12.3 per cent., and Camden 12.7 per cent. Of children who are four years or more over age, Boston has 0.5 per cent., New York 1.1 per cent., Philadelphia 2.4 per cent., Camden 4.8 per cent., and Kansas City 5.1 per cent. This great advantage in favor of Boston can not be altogether attributed, Dr. Cornman thinks, to a difference in the school population. He believes that in some of the cities there is a damming of the stream of progress of children through the grades taking place in the lower grades. When many children take two years to do the work of a single grade, the result is overcrowding and half time in lower grades, and empty benches in the upper grades. Boston is one of the few cities that can boast a seat for every child ready for public-school instruction. She probably is able to take this enviable position because the children are advanced more efficiently from grade to grade in that city than elsewhere. Dr. Cornman points out that the economic loss due to retardation in the grades is enormous. The child that takes ten years to complete an eight-year course costs the State 25 per



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

THE POWER-PLANT ON THE ROAD-TRAIN.

A dynamo in front is chain-driven from a 40-horse power, four-cylinder engine.

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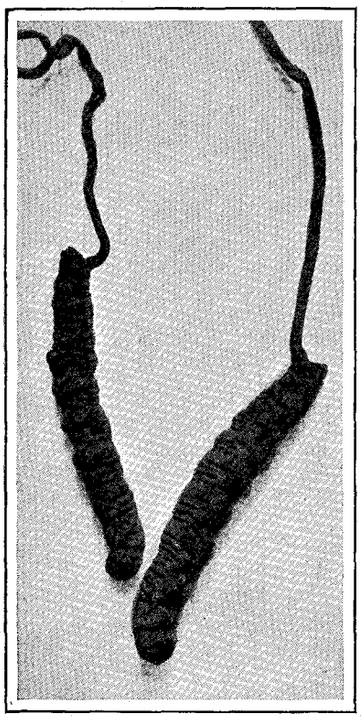
cent. more than one who goes through on time. He says in conclusion:

"To discover, to devise, and to apply remedies for the excessive retardation that is found in our schools is much more difficult than to enumerate the causes. The late entrance to school is due on the one hand to the thriftlessness of the ignorant parent, too often of American birth, and on the other to the large numbers of immigrant children. Dr. Maxwell has recommended that the age for compulsory attendance be reduced to seven, at least for the large cities of New York State. Seven is the compulsory age in some States; for example, in New Jersey. If the issue were not so obscured by the complexity of causes at work, the efficiency of the compulsory law might be tested by comparing retardation results in these places with the records of those having a higher local age limit. The late entrance to school of the immigrant child is beyond our control. In some cities these over-age children are grouped in classes and given intensive work in language to hasten the time when they may take their place in regular classes with others of their own age. For other cities the plan is advocated of so placing these children from the start that they may pick up the language in the course of the regular instruction. We need to study the results of these two methods before we shall be able to pronounce an opinion as to their relative value. Perhaps the ultimate solution will be found in the combination of the two methods. Special classes and special courses of study for the over-age children who may be expected to leave school early in life, and for the physically and mentally defective, need to be multiplied rapidly if the solution of the problem of retardation is to be satisfactorily attempted. There should be a careful development of a system for the periodical examination by teachers and by a medical or psychological expert, of all children two years or more beyond the theoretic limit for their age. This is necessary in order to provide for the segregation of pupils in special classes, which should be undertaken only on a scientific basis, in order that experience may enable us to discover and diminish or remove the causes of retardation."



VEGETABLE CATERPILLARS.

"VEGETABLE CATERPILLARS"—The so-called "vegetable caterpillars" shown in the accompanying photograph, which is taken from an article in *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London, February) by G. A. Laing, were brought from the neighborhood of the Pink Terraces, New Zealand. Says this writer:

"Vegetable caterpillars are, or rather were, once real caterpillars, hatched from the eggs of a real butterfly, and lived their hungry caterpillar life devouring, among their fellows, the food-plant chosen for them. When they dropt down to earth, on their road to bury themselves for their next change, they came across some new delicious food scattered over the ground, and eagerly snatched one last feast before they passed on their way. The new food was fungus spores, and every caterpillar that ate of them crept into its burrow with the seed of death within it. Slowly, but by sure degrees, the poison spreads through the whole sleeping creature till it becomes hard and dry, and filled full of fungus—no longer an animal, but the root of a plant; a veritable caterpillar of wood. The change takes place so gently that the insect shape is quite unaltered. The rings of its body, its feet, its eyes, are all there perfect as in life, but never now will it transform into a chrysalis, and never now will out of it emerge a brilliant butterfly. For the fungus seed has been nourished on the body of its devourer, and out of the dead caterpillar's head shoots a long slender stem some 8 to 10 inches high, which by and by is crowned with fungus spores which ripen and fall ready to repeat once more the story with the next unwary caterpillar."

SUBWAY HYGIENE

THE sanitary conditions of underground transit roads in cities, together with the possibilities of improvement, are discust in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, January 25) by Dr. G. H. Niewenglowski, who bases his conclusions largely on a recent study of the Paris Metropolitan road by Dr. Lucien Graux. The conclusions cited seem to be of general interest. Says the writer:

"On entering a station of the underground road for the first time, one feels a disagreeable sensation which has been very well described by M. Jolibois, of the Municipal Council.

"'The modern subway,' he says, 'is a badly ventilated cellar, sometimes recalling a trunk sewer. One's gorge rises, as soon as he has descended the stairs, at a series of indescribable odors, of irrespirable emanations, a mixture of tar, carbonic gas, metallic dust, etc.—all of a heavy warmth like that of a thunder-storm.

"'And when, having entered a car amid the general confusion, one finds, by chance, a seat—which is a rare occurrence—he is deafened, astounded by the infernal racket of the moving train, due to vibration, the rolling of the wheels, and echoes from floor or walls, multiplied by the sonorousness of the tube; it is consequently impossible to talk or to listen.

"'And we must not forget the dangers of the tunnel. Without mentioning risk of fire or of derailment, which is by no means chimerical, we may reflect upon the sanitary condition of the underground road, traversed daily by more than 300,000 persons, many of them not in the best of health . . . in this hole where there is no ventilation, where sanitation by water has been made impossible, where cleaning consists merely in displacing morbific dust by pushing it a little farther along, while the succeeding train casts out new micro-organisms and dust.'"

These criticisms, which, altho they relate specifically to the Paris Metropolitan road, sound not altogether unfamiliar to Americans, are considered in order by the writer. The ventilation of the Paris subway is bad, he admits; probably it can never be perfect in any underground passageway traversed by hundreds of thousands of human beings. Some people, he says, can not stand the "stuffiness" of it; they are nauseated or even faint. There have been cases of sudden death in the Paris subway. Yet the proportion of carbonic-acid gas in the air of the Metropolitan is but little higher than in numerous other places, being similar to that found in the communal schools of Paris or in the magistrates' court in the Palace of Justice. Nevertheless, the writer goes on to say, this atmosphere is injurious to those who breathe it, tho perhaps not dangerous. He says further:

"One of the most interesting phenomena presented by subway air is the elevation of its temperature. . . . This is higher after the trains begin to run than before the establishment of the service. The European subways are growing warmer year by year.

"From the hygienic point of view, this elevation of temperature is not only very disagreeable but injurious, because of the change from the warm to the cold air, or the reverse, at the stations. It must therefore be remedied. From Birault's study it results that altho a moderate amount of ventilation lowers the proportion of carbonic acid, it does not remove germs and dust and does not lower the temperature sensibly. A more active ventilation is therefore necessary."

The writer concludes that air cleaned and cooled artificially must be pumped into the tunnel. An interesting fact noted in this connection is that whereas in New York the air of the subway has

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fewer floating germs than that outside, the reverse is true in London. At any rate, the writer says, dirt that gets into a subway never gets out. It is entrapt there by the ballast. An asphalted roadbed would be more sanitary because it could be cleaned. A Parisian critic quoted by the writer says that the roadbeds of subways are now little better than sewers, and in addition the moisture collected by them favors destruction of the steel rails and supports by electrolysis. He would do away with ballast altogether. As for the ventilation of the cars, it is generally worse than that of the tunnel itself. Subway cars should be frequently cleaned and disinfected. The construction of stations comes in for its share of condemnation, the writer pointing out that stations often seem skilfully contrived to increase mortality in case of accident. The final conclusions of Dr. Graux are stated as follows:

"1. It is indispensable to assure permanent and energetic ventilation of the subway itself;

"2. It is indispensable to assure permanent and energetic ventilation of the cars;

"3. Police regulations limiting the number of passengers in each car should be strictly enforced;

"4. It is desirable that the egress of passengers should be facilitated by separate platforms and stairways from those used for entrance;

"5. All fixt barriers in stations, stairways, etc., should be rigorously excluded;

"6. The roadbed should be impermeable, so that it may be washed periodically;

"7. Platforms should be supplied with cuspidors in sufficient number;

"8. All products of sweeping and cleaning of floors, walls, and cars should be collected in special receptacles to be burned; cars should be disinfected daily."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

INSECTS IN A ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN

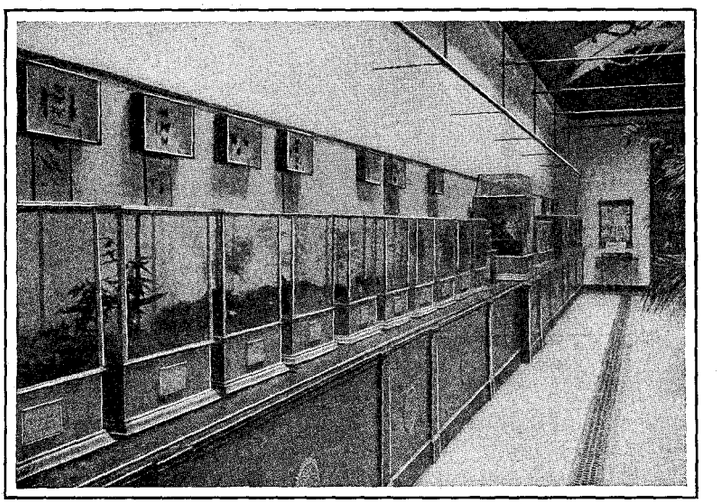
EVERY zoological garden has its lion-house, its reptile-house, its elephant-house, its bear-pits, and so on; but only one, so far as the facts are accessible, has an insect-house. This is the garden at Amsterdam, Holland, whose Insectarium is described by Henri Coupin in *La Nature* (Paris). Says this writer:

"The zoological garden at Amsterdam . . . has a unique exhibit which might well be copied by other similar institutions. This is an 'Insectarium'—a collection of living insects, which, in this form, are singularly more interesting than when stuck to a box with pins; it is placed under the general charge of the director of the garden, Mr. Kerbert, and entrusted to the special care of Mr. Polak, a teacher of Amsterdam. The latter has taken great interest in it, and a visit to his room is at least as interesting as a walk through the houses devoted to deer, bears, elephants, or even monkeys, not only for naturalists, but also for the general public.

"The cages in which the insects are confined are glass boxes resting on zinc cases. Within there are sand, stones, moss, and plants either growing in pots or simply with their stems plunged into water. The arrangement varies of course with the species, and requires, when well made, a deep knowledge of the mode of life of the insects. No great expense for food is required, but great care is necessary, for the cages must be visited frequently, faded leaves removed, and fresh ones inserted. Some of the insects must be given water, others animal food, and still others some sweetened liquid.

"That the object-lesson presented by this exhibit may be complete there is over each cage a small frame where dead specimens of the same species are shown in various stages of development. In this way, if, for example, the cage contains caterpillars, the visitor may see into what kind of butterflies they will turn later; and reciprocally, if he sees a butterfly in the cage, he can tell from what caterpillar it developed. Finally, a guide-book, well illustrated with photographs, gives to visitors all details likely to interest them.

"The Amsterdam Insectarium gives special attention to nocturnal moths, for two reasons: first, because in Holland they constitute 95 per cent. of the total number, and secondly, because they are calm by nature and there is not so much danger of their beating their wings against the glass sides of the case. Altho their colors are always somewhat dull, some are very beautiful, and there are few more striking groups than a collection of death's-head sphynxes, of luna moths, or of great saturnias. The day butterflies complete the collection with their greater attractiveness to the eye—their pastel-like tints, their rainbow reflections, their



THE INSECTARIUM AT AMSTERDAM.

pearly brilliancy. All these butterflies are unfortunately very short-lived, so they appear in the cases generally as caterpillars, but some of these are beautiful, especially when they seem to be covered with rubies or turquoises. . . . . .

"The coleopters are also well represented in the cases of the Insectarium. Besides the common cockchafer, we see the curious fuller-beetle, with its marbled back; the gilded carabe, which must be fed freely with other insects; the calosome, which never keeps quiet; the necrophores, who are fed on dead rats; the kite Lucane, with its enormous mandibles; the 'Rhinoceros,' which, like its larger namesake, has a horn on its nose; the floral beetle, which displays its metallic brilliancy on flowers. . . . But that which holds the record for interest is the cocujo, a luminous beetle that shines so brightly that its phosphorescence is visible in full daylight.

"Amid the other insects the Phasma, or 'walking-sticks,' should be mentioned, also grasshoppers and crickets, which are not difficult to procure, the mantis in an attitude of prayer, all kinds of flies, and finally the ant-lions, who lurk at the bottom of their pits and entrap the ants that may be given to them by visitors."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BIRDS AND ANIMALS TRAPT BY FROST—Ernest Thompson-Seton describes in the Ottawa *Naturalist* an apparently healthy ruffed grouse which was found with its tail-feathers frozen into the ice-crust, under a bush. He says:

"In the winter they commonly sleep on the ground, entering snowdrifts only in the coldest weather. It is absolutely certain that its tail could not have been frozen down, had there not been at the place some liquid. . . . The sun's heat in such a sheltered spot may have melted the snow, so that it was wet when the bird went in, or, finally, the bird's tail may have been wet when it went to bed, and a frosty night completed the dilemma. This you will remember is an accident of a class which happens every year to the foxes in Alaska. They sit down on the wet ice, thereby casting a shadow over it. In fifteen or twenty minutes the wet in the shadow has congealed, and the fox would be made prisoner but that he tears himself violently away, leaving much of his fur in the ice. The consequence is that in the spring of the year all the blue foxes have their buttocks more or less denuded of fur."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

MISAPPREHENDED SECTARIANISM

FOUR-FIFTHS of the colleges of the country are "offered a financial inducement to break with the people who founded them and whose patronage and prayers have been their inspiration." This is how Chancellor Day, of Syracuse University, views the "attempts that are being made to adjust colleges and universities which have been founded by Christian sects to the requirements of a college-pension foundation which has been established by Mr. Carnegie, in which one of the requirements is that no college under denominational control shall be eligible to its benefits." Dr. Day speaks a word for those of past years whose sacrifices built the colleges. He knows a college, he asserts, "whose old dormitories now standing were quarried out of the neighboring ledges by men and women after the toil of the day's work in the fields and kitchen." In *The Christian Advocate* (Methodist, New York) we read:

"Not one of these hundreds of colleges of the land founded by the churches does not represent dollars dug out of the ground by the sweat of the brow, or earnings that have been taken by faith out of the savings for the 'rainy days.'

"In all cases where the millionaires have come in to build on a grander scale they have built on foundations quarried by labor and toil that meant food and clothing as well as luxuries that the givers never knew because they cheerfully renounced them. And the millions have been the result of the prayers of a consecrated faith upon the part of the men and women who laid the foundations and trusted God to carry his work up to the capstone of grander proportions.

"The credit belongs to the heroes who endured hardships and wrought their very blood into the walls of our colleges, and ours is the privilege of building upon their works. If we ever forget those old ministers and their wives, if we ever turn our backs upon the fathers and mothers of higher learning among our intelligent laymen, may our right hands forget their cunning and our tongues cleave to the roofs of our mouths! If we were to barter away such loyalty, our act would be justly classed with that of a Judas in the church, an Arnold in the nation. There are not millions enough on the earth to pay the price of such perfidy and treason.

"And all that those old Christians put into the colleges, of faith in God, of Christian ethics, and religious reverence for holy things, all of purity of personal habit, all of temperance, all of a stewardship in scholarship and a God-fearing preparation for life's great achievings should be kept in them and should be kept at the very front of all college life and activities. The ethics of Christian colleges should be more than economic, they should be religious.

"All of this may be and should be without placing a barrier across any man's privilege in the colleges upon grounds of race or sect. There is nothing in the practises of any Protestant college that justifies the exclusion of that college from a pension privilege because it represents a particular church as a sectarian force or puts to the front the tenets or peculiarities of a sect. Their founders represented Christianity, and we do not understand that the objection is to Christianity and that it must be renounced."

The aim at so-called sectarianism by this feature of the pension charter, continues Dr. Day, "is from a misapprehension upon the part of the founder if he thought that the colleges were building up sects or that they were being dominated in their educational work by sects." The colleges are defended against this charge in these words:

"There is absolutely nothing of the kind. In all the colleges different sects are on the faculties, and students from all sects and the secularists mingle together. Freedom of church choice is given, and no one from the denomination comes around to square the college with denominational doctrines and practises. . . . . .

"In the very nature of the case a college can not be sectarian. When it is founded in a community it excludes other colleges because of insufficient patronage for more than one college, therefore its doors must be open from all sides and it must offer its privileges to all persons, Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Gentile alike, and as a Christian obligation it must abstain from interfering with the conscience and religious rights of those seeking learning within its walls. It is not a propagandum. It must leave all of that work to the churches.

"It is not a proper designation, therefore, to call one of our colleges a Methodist college in the sense that a Methodist church is such. It is not. It can not be.

"Our church has simply undertaken its part in the great work of furnishing the country with Christian learning by planting seminaries and colleges over the country. And she seeks to secure safety to young men and young women in these colleges by emphasizing that ethical form of Christianity common to all good and safe people. She never has attempted to gather non-Methodists into her churches through her colleges.

"She has permitted men to erect buildings and say for what purpose they shall be used. She has accepted endowments to be devoted to Presbyterian, Congregational, and other students not of her fold. She has given scholarships without regard to sect or race.

"Any charge of sectarianism, therefore, grows out of ignorance of the facts or, as is sometimes the case, is from jealousy and rivalry.

"What the particular objection is to colleges founded by the churches, and why so great scrutiny is put upon them, we fail to know or appreciate."

A CHINESE INTERPRETATION OF CHRISTIANITY

CHRISTIANITY as seen by an entirely unprejudiced Chinaman is presented in a recent work by Kao Poo-Ying, written in the Chinese language. The object of the book, observes a writer in *The Church Times* (London), "may be said to be a philosophical commendation of tolerance and a disquisition on the harmless character of the many-voiced Christian religion." The influence of this book, the reviewer asserts, "is already and will be increasingly to check outrage on both whites and native converts, and to disabuse the unlearned of all those odious errors regarding the practises of Christians, which firebrands have so industriously propagated from time to time." This book, a "History of the Church," is summarized by the writer, who signs the initials "J. R. C.," in these words:

"At the outset, the treatise emphasizes the duty of tolerance, and of regarding native converts as in all respects ordinary citizens liable to the same disciplinary and social regulations, and entitled to the same courtesy and consideration, as non-Christians. The subsequent refutation of a popular notion, that to be a good Christian implies being also an unloyal Chinaman, is extremely lengthy; there is much marshaling of argument, and multiplication of examples proving conclusively how strong a hold the author knows this fallacy to have upon the unlearned, and how productive it has been of violence toward both missionaries and native Christians. The point, without being entirely missed by European expositors, has evidently not hitherto received due appreciation.

"The strong deprecation of insult toward, or persecution of, white missionaries which follows, tho founded on an old-time principle of a host's consideration for his guests, is supplied by an argument the more lamentable, in that it would never have entered the mind of a minister of Christ to combat it. The author urges that the preaching of religion is merely a matter of earning a livelihood and, being as legitimate as any other way, should not meet with unreasonable interference.

"The history of Christianity itself is largely a dissertation on the rise and progress of 'our unhappy divisions,' and affords the most overwhelming evidence of the wholly unapostolic methods which have permitted the Catholic Church to present itself to the Chinese inquirer as two hopelessly irreconcilable bodies in perpetual rivalry, whereof the 'Protestant' wing is further subdivided into a number of competing sects, among which the Christian can make a choice 'at his own pleasure.'"

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The historical sketch is divided into two parts—before and after the Reformation respectively. We read:

"The leading feature of that great upheaval in the eyes of the honest Chinese critic was the design of the European nations to deprive the Pope of power, especially in temporal and political matters; and the social outcome, standing out most vividly to the same eyes, is the lapse of holy matrimony from a sacrament of the church to the position of a civil contract. The subsequent divorce of religion and morality in the educational system of France is also alluded to, apparently as indicative of the equality of every doctrinal belief, provided the moral code of the country is upheld by the followers of all sects."

The spirit of tolerance so generously displayed by the Chinese writer is doubtless in part accounted for by his belief in the entirely innocuous character of the religion he describes. Thus the writer proceeds:

"The religion of Jesus Christ, the faith of the one divine church, is commended as the amiable and entirely harmless body of opinion which meets the human ideals of a large number of persons of many colors, white predominating. Its intrinsic excellences entitle this religion to respect, while its preachers are blameless men earning an honest living!

"A presentment more attractive to Chinese ways of thinking is hardly conceivable; an appeal against persecution more convincing is perhaps impossible; the more so, in that it honestly conveys the impression made by a study of Christianity on the mind of a scholar approaching the subject with entire absence of prejudice.

"But the church, which has lived through persecutions beside which the Chinese outrages sink into insignificance, is placed in far greater danger by a presentment so entirely alien from the spirit of Christ than by any of those periods of suffering and ill treatment which Kao Poo-Ying so rightly deprecates. Nevertheless she is thus reminded of her weak point.

"The Chinese scholar has done his work well; as a critical historical review his book merits the praise even of Christians, and therein occasions the more anxiety, for thus we learn how a foundation of correct data, interpreted by the methods employed for the evangelization of China, have brought the author to this position.

"Sectarian strife, while it has not blinded him to the moral beauties of Christianity, has induced the conception of the church of God as a congeries of virtuous persons, rather than as the one divine body of Christ. Before all things it is essential that this unhappy error be corrected, if the work of Christ is not to be permanently impeded by the spirit which the Chinese interpret as merely rivalry."

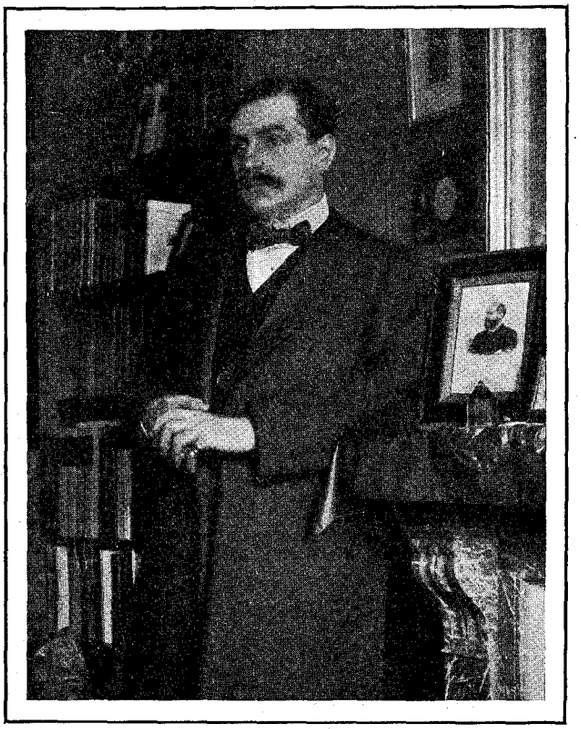
The conclusions of Kao Poo-Ying, thinks the writer of this article, being the opinions of a "literate" of their own race, "will carry a thousandfold more weight among the Chinese than any number of translated foreign books, including even the vernacular rendering of parts of the Scriptures themselves." It has now been in circulation about eighteen months, and may, the writer thinks, be called "a gospel landmark." Further:

"It is, of course quite true that the 'book language' is unknown to a considerable proportion of the people, but the national reverence for all script invariably assures a good audience when printed matter is read aloud in the streets and elsewhere. Moreover, the book was drawn up by order of Viceroy Yuan in a form suitable for use among students, and even as a reading-book for upper classes in the primary schools of Chihli. It follows, therefore, that in one way or another this volume has now reached a large public of all ages and classes, and is beginning slowly (as all things Chinese) but really to evolve what may be called a benevolently critical attitude, as opposed to the popular conception of Christianity.

"The importance of this aspect of the case lies in the fact that the scholar view will tend to extend to other provinces, and will gather an increasing band of followers, just because its methods are the critical and literary methods which most appeal to Chinese mentality; its author is an acknowledged literate of some standing, and it is the first notable treatise of the kind in which no foreigner has had a finger."

PAUL BOURGET ON TRADITION

MR. PAUL BOURGET, who succeeded the late Ferdinand Brunetière (editor of *Revue des Deux Mondes*), as president of the General Association of the Catholic Students of Paris, has recently delivered an address on "Tradition" before that body. This "magnificent discourse," as the *Soleil* (Paris) styles it, evidently had reference to the present condition of things in France where the idea of a church, of a country, of marriage, and of a Bible are being assailed or rejected. These, said the speaker, are all traditional things, they have come down from antiquity and



PAUL BOURGET,

Who regards as "one of the most dangerous errors of our age" the belief that "everything, even the most fundamental verities, must be subject to evolution."

should be unquestioningly adhered to and maintained. He thus opened the statement of his thesis:

"You will not always be young, but you will always be traditionalists. You will escape one of the most dangerous errors of our age, which the greatest intellects have sometimes failed to escape. The recent admirable encyclical of the Holy Father on the subject of Modernism teaches us this. The error I refer to consists in believing that everything, even the most fundamental verities, must be subject to evolution. This is what is meant by the saying that we must keep abreast of our age, an exceedingly misleading expression, for it seems to mean that change is the sole condition of activity. It claims to be the *Credo* of hope and of progress. Examine it well, and you will soon perceive that it is infinitely dangerous."

He here quotes a passage from Bonald, who during the time of the Directory wrote against this same temper of mind and against those "who took the short moments during which they lived for an age."

Mr. Bourget commends Bonald to the study of all "who speak to us of a new society, a new morality, a new church, a new gospel," and continues in these sentences:

"To live, these people tell us, is to evolve. Exactly so; but it is also to endure. If we take evolution in its primitive and biological sense, it implies a change, but it also implies something unchanging. In the hypothesis of Darwin, which is the idea followed by these moral evolutionists, we find that the evolution of a

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species is only intended to effect its conservation, that is to say, to safeguard certain essential organs which never can be changed, for should they be changed, the end would be not evolution but death."

Speaking of the evolution of society, he observes that there are certain elements or factors in life which can not be changed if life is to be preserved. He enumerates them as the family, the institution of monogamy, paternal authority, marriage fidelity, and obedience to parents. He proceeds:

"Nor must I omit the church. And here I need only repeat the words of the Bible: 'Lord, to whom should we go, thou hast the words of everlasting life.' . . . A belief in these things is what we mean to proclaim when we call ourselves traditionalists. This word is by no means synonymous with retrogressionists. No one retrogrades by proving the equality of triangles by the reasoning employed in antiquity. No one retrogrades by saying that two and two make four, as the first men who ever counted used to say. But he who declares that a straight line is not the shortest way between two points, and that two and two make five, is a regressionist indeed."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN EVANGELICAL MONARCH

THE need of a "universal conversion" is the text of a proclamation just issued by King Gustaf to the Swedish people. The document calls attention to the fact that Sweden, instead of having one "Thanksgiving day," has four; and the King has appointed for the current year the Sundays of March 8, May 10, July 12, and October 18 as the special days which, "according to good and ancient custom," shall be observed by "general thanksgiving, fasting, repentance, and prayer." In the course of his proclamation, which is quoted in translation in *The War Cry* (New York), he observes:

"There is a wide-spread indifference to Christ, and even blasphemy against him may be heard. No one among us can say that he has with word and life so earnestly opposed evil and witnessed for truth and right that he has no share in the responsibility for prevailing sins; and heavy is the responsibility which rests upon a people which rejects God's saving grace. Changes and improvements are indeed sought after in our times, but the most important change and improvement is a universal conversion to God."

Continuing, this successor of Gustavus Adolphus extols the benefits derived from the Reformation and invokes in his people a continuance of its spirit. We read:

"By the Reformation the subjects of heart conversion and God's unspeakably great gift to broken hearts were emphasized with a clearness which shines out in the history of the world. May, therefore, the memory of the Reformation be blest among us! Let us follow its exhortations, to hold the Word of God, seek the righteousness with which God clothes us, and aim at such a development and activity of life as shall be like a plant growing out of love and faith in the heart. The gospel of Jesus Christ, which the Reformation brought anew into the light, like the gold of truth, cleansed from the dross of the inventions of man, shone clearly for Gustavus Adolphus, his people and army, and it has lost neither its glory nor its power.

"In spite of much enmity shown toward the gospel of Christ, we see it, even in our times, bring about blessed effects, both in Christendom and in the heathen world. As living seeds are borne over the sea and germinate on foreign shores, so does the Gospel of Christ come to heathen lands. Since we also assist in this work, may it be done with such truth and love as will show that we deeply desire to present to our fellow men in far-off countries a gift which has for ourselves a priceless value!

"The chief condition for all uplifting of the soul, and the gathering of our people into a solid unity and to strenuous effort toward high ends, is that what has in itself an imperishable worth should also be dear to our hearts. The zeal of many to make the Fatherland precious to the Swedish people is rich in promise; but still more promising will it be if we as well, and before all else, have one and the same precious faith, one hope, one Savior, and one God who is the Father of us all."

"BOXER" INDEMNITY AND LOOT

ECHOES from the Boxer rebellion that have been rife in various religious journals have brought to public notice the *morale* of our representatives during that period, both religious and lay. The question of indemnity claims of missionaries and missionary boards for losses during the Boxer outbreak has been misunderstood in some of the public organs, and the matter has been set forth in a statement by the committee on reference and counsel at the recent Conference of Foreign Mission Boards of the United States and Canada. This report, published in *The Examiner* (New York), contains the following:

"Senator Lodge reports that the entire amount paid out by the United States Government for all claims that were presented is $2,000,000. In this connection, Washington press dispatches state that the most exorbitant claims were those of the wives of missionaries, and that a member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is reported as saying: 'The wardrobes of the wives of those missionaries must have far exceeded in value those of the most extravagant actress on the stage to-day. Taking their claims at their face value, their diamonds alone must have been worth as much as the entire stock of the largest diamond dealer in New York City.'

"To say nothing of the fact that 'the entire stock of the largest diamond dealer in New York' is worth much more than $2,000,000, the natural inference from the Senator's remark is that the missionary claims amount to nearly, if not quite, the $2,000,000 referred to, and that the chief item of these claims was for wardrobes and jewels. The fact is that the $2,000,000 included the claims of many who were not missionaries, and that the bulk of the money paid for missionary claims was for mission property destroyed, chiefly schools and hospitals and their apparatus. The losses of one society on property account alone amounted to nearly $400,000. The claims of the missionaries for personal property covered, in some cases, residences owned by them, and generally libraries, household furniture, and supplies, as well as clothing."

Attention has been called both by the secular and the religious press to a recent sale in New York of rare and costly objects of Chinese art owned by Mrs. Conger, wife of our Minister to China during the Boxer uprising. Quite generally the press has referred to these things as "loot," tho *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston) asserts that the objects were purchased from the despoilers by Mr. Conger "after the looting was over and the thieves sought a market for their spoil." Among the pieces of the collection were several sacred relics, and *The Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati) avers that "so anxious are the Chinese to obtain possession of some of the sacred pieces that their secret agents were at the scene of the sale to bid them in." *The Congregationalist* comments:

"We wish, in the interests of good neighborhood and the example which a Christian nation ought to set, that the disposal of these goods could have been managed differently. For they belonged to the intimate or the ceremonial life of the monarchs of China. There were garments of state, each in its own color, for the use of the Emperor and the princes and princesses—all ornamented with priceless embroidery. There were the adornments of the private rooms of the imperial family. There was a bell which was sacred to one of the chief religious conceptions of the Chinese people, which was rung only once a year, when the Emperor went out to usher in the spring by worship and the opening of the ground by himself holding the plow. There is something of the old days of barbarism in the exportation, under the sacred rights of an ambassador, of objects so intimate or of such religious worth, from the land where they had their meaning, to become mere objects of art held for a while for private admiration and then advertised and sold to the highest bidder at public vendue. We wish it had been possible for our Government, or at least for a voluntary association of American citizens, to have purchased the collection and returned it to the Chinese Emperor. It would have been a fit protest against the wrongs which China suffered at the hands of foreign soldiers—in which, we are glad to say, the American expeditionary force had little or no share."

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LETTERS AND ART

UNPROTECTED COMPOSERS

COMPOSERS who have suffered from the invasions of their legitimate incomes by the encroaching popularity of the automatic instruments now find themselves in a position to urge all the more strongly the change of the copyright law. The recent Supreme-Court decision denying copyright protection where perforated music-rolls are concerned not only confirms the composer's grievance but clears the way for legislative action. Victor Herbert, president of the Authors and Composers' Coypright League of America, states the case for the composer in the March number of *The Circle* (New York). Music stored up in perforated rolls to be reproduced by mechanical pianos and other automatic instruments is more and more widely circulated, to the consequent decrease in the composer's income. His music is less and less sold in its printed sheet form. Mr. Herbert writes:

Photo by Pach Brothers, New York.

VICTOR HERBERT,

Who declares that if the manufacturers of mechanical musical devices "become the principal users of modern music and refuse to compensate the composer for his labors, he will abandon music-writing as a profession and will engage in more lucrative occupations, and he will refuse to give whatever works he may compose to the public to be exploited for the unjust enrichment of others."

"The introduction of the automatic musical instrument becomes a matter of deep concern and serious importance to the composer. While these devices tend to increase the audiences of the composer, for the sale of each record and roll means a patient hearer of his latest efforts, and an appreciation of his labors, yet they are under the present state of our copyright laws portentous of much evil and injury to the musical art, and unless Congress comes to the rescue of the composer and extends his copyright so as to cover the automatic reproduction of his compositions, the art of music will decline. These reproducing devices of musical works were unknown when the present copyright laws were enacted, and consequently no express provision of law in respect to them was embodied therein. The manufacturers have taken advantage of this defect in the law by appropriating for use upon their machines the best compositions without the leave or license of the composer and without paying him any compensation for his efforts. . . . . .

"Good music being so essential to their industry, it would be supposed that the manufacturers of these devices would exert every possible effort to stimulate and encourage the art which they exploit for profit.

"On the contrary, however, this industry from its very foundation has been conducted in the spirit of narrow and short-sighted selfishness, exploiting the exertions of the composers, their names and reputations, without offering them any reward or consulting their wishes as to the manner of the reproduction of their works. These manufacturers seize for use on the machines such compositions only as have through the expenditure of much effort, labor, and money on the part of the composer and sheet-music publisher or theatrical manager acquired valuable reputations and become favorites with the public."

The suit which elicited the Supreme-Court decision was brought by a music-publishing house of Massachusetts against a New Jersey corporation, involving the question whether copyrighted music is protected against reproduction on perforated paper for use in mechanical pianos and similar instruments. Justice Day, according to the New York *Tribune*, announced the decision that "as the perforated sheets can only be made serviceable in connection with the machines in which they are used and can not be read, the reproduction of music in this manner is not a violation of the copyright law." We quote from the decision:

"Musical compositions have been the subject of copyright protection since the statute of February 3, 1831, and laws have been passed including them since that time. When we turn to the consideration of the act it seems evident that Congress has dealt with the tangible thing, a copy of which is required to be filed with the Librarian of Congress, and wherever the words are used (copy or copies) they seem to refer to the term in its ordinary sense of indicating reproduction or duplication of the original. Section 4,956 provides that two copies of a book, map, chart, or musical composition, etc., shall be delivered at the office of the Librarian of Congress.

"What is meant by a copy?

"Various definitions have been given by the experts called in the case. The one which most commends itself to our judgment is perhaps as clear as can be made, and defines a copy of a musical composition to be a 'written or printed record of it in intelligible notation.' It may be true that in a broad sense a mechanical instrument which reproduces a tune copies it, but this is a strained and artificial meaning. When the combination of musical sounds is reproduced to the ear it is the original tune as conceived by the author which is heard. These musical tones are not a copy which appeals to the eye. In no sense can musical sounds which reach through the sense of hearing be said to be copies as that term is generally understood, and as we believe it was intended to be understood in the statutes under consideration. A musical composition is an intellectual creation which first exists in the mind of the composer; he may play it for the first time upon an instrument. It is not susceptible of being copied until it has been put in a form which others can see and read. The statute has not provided for the protection of the intellectual conception apart from the thing produced, however meritorious such conception may be, but has provided for the making and filing of a tangible thing, against the publication and duplication of which it is the purpose of the statute to protect the composer.

"These perforated rolls are parts of a machine which, when duly applied and properly operated in connection with the mechanism to which they are adapted, produce musical tones in harmonious combination. But we can not think that they are copies within the meaning of the copyright act.

"It may be true that the use of these perforated rolls, in the absence of statutory protection, enables the manufacturers thereof to enjoy the use of musical composition for which they pay no value. But such considerations properly address themselves to the legislative and not to the judicial branch of the Government. As the act of Congress now stands, we believe it does not include these records as copies or publications of the copyrighted music involved in these cases."

Justice Holmes, in a separate opinion, holds that

"A musical composition is a rational collocation of sound, apart from concepts, reduced to a tangible expression, from which the collocation can be reproduced either with or without continuous human intervention. On principle anything that mechanically reproduces that collocation of sounds ought to be held a copy, or, if the statute is too narrow, ought to be made so by a further act, except so far as some extraneous consideration of policy may oppose. What license may be implied from a sale of the copyrighted

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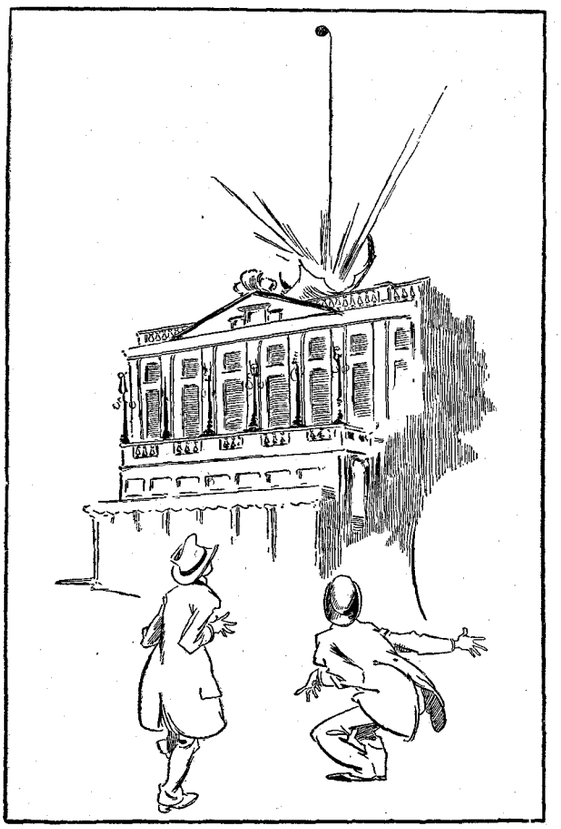
article is a different and harder question, but I leave it untouched, as license is not relied upon as a ground for the judgment of the court."

TETRAZZINI'S DEFIANCE

THE secret of Tetrazzini's power over her audiences is a certain defiance in the face of criticism or of indifference. It is this, as she explains it, that carried her to success in New York and London. London knew nothing about her when she first appeared there, and she had to conquer a sort of expectation of boredom; New York had heard of London's frenzies, and, like the man from Missouri, "had to be shown." The London *Daily Mail* has recently asked the prima donna to write her impressions of first-night audiences in the two cities, and her account (in *The Mail* of February 17) reveals some interesting facts about the "psychology of a début." She informs us that "the kind things the London critics had written about me caused some New-Yorkers to be frankly skeptical, others even resentful, and the expectations of the rest were raised to such an altitude that I felt I must do the best singing of my life to justify in any degree what they had said about me in the reports sent from London." Mme. Tetrazzini proceeds in quite the best form of newspaper English:

"To deny that I was dreadfully nervous when I stepped before the footlights at the Manhattan Opera would be both foolish and untrue. In that respect I felt entirely different at my London première, for I was comparatively unknown then, and had everything to gain, with little to lose. I remember, oh, so vividly, the



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EXPLOSION? NO! TETRAZZINI'S HIGH X.
By Hy. Mayer.

rows and rows of empty seats at Covent Garden, and the politely indifferent attitude and bearing of the people in the stalls and boxes. The atmosphere was one of complete boredom, and I could seem to read the very thoughts in those immobile faces: 'We're in for an evening of mild suffering and ennui, so please hurry and get it over with as little delay as possible.'

"To a singer of my temperament an audience of that kind was a challenge—nay, an inspiration. I felt my artistic blood rise, as it were, and I poured all of myself into my song, seeking with every fibre of my being to sing my way into the hearts of that public which I had always heard was so hard to conquer, but, once won, remained loyal forever and a day. Whether I succeeded or not I leave to others to judge, but as for myself, I noticed the bored looks gradually give way to expressions of surprize, then of interest and pleasure and delight.

"I felt that a current of magnetism had established a connection over the footlights between my auditors and me. After that—well, there were no more rows of empty seats when I made my other appearances."

No such conditions faced the singer in New York as marked the London début. She goes on:

"In the newspapers of this city no secret had been made for days before the première of the fact that every seat in the house was sold at exorbitant prices, and that *tout* New York would be at the Manhattan Opera to hear me. Two nights before my 'Traviata' opening the opera was given at the Metropolitan Opera, and every newspaper in New York praised its production heartily. I knew, therefore, that I would face not only keen criticism but comparison also, that odious nightmare of the artiste.

"If the London public seemed to say, 'We're bored,' the New York audience had an air about it of 'We've heard all about you, but we don't believe a word of it until you compel us to.' Is it any wonder, then, that I felt a frightful clutch at my throat when I stepped forward to sing the 'Libiamo' verse, and a few moments later found myself alone on the stage to do or to die with the 'Ah, fors' e lui' aria, one of the most exacting coloration tests in all the repertory of florid song? Singers will understand what I mean when I say that I hardly recognized my own voice as I began. Instantly I felt a wave of something sweep over the house which savored of disappointment. 'Is this the much-heralded Tetrazzini?' everybody appeared to flash at his or her neighbor; 'this the woman with the voice that pleased London so greatly?'

"That moment of doubt was my salvation, for it banished all my timidity and in an instant restored my mastery over my vocal cords and stiffened my resolution into the same aggressive courage I felt when I first gazed into those impassively unconcerned faces at Covent Garden.

"The 'Ah, fors' e lui' aria and the 'Semper Libera' poured from my throat almost as though I had nothing whatever to do with the performance, and the only sensation I experienced was one of almost delirious artistic abandon and recklessness. The awakening came with a tumult and a suddenness that almost frightened me out of my wits. As I ended my song with the high E flat in alt, the audience seemed to burst into one prolonged penetrating roar, relieved here and there by cheers and cries of 'Bis!' and 'Brava!' from my Italian compatriots, who were there in force. I don't know how long the miniature riot lasted; it appeared to be hours, but in reality it was only ten minutes or so.

"Half mechanically I bowed and bowed, and went forth alone and with the other singers, with the conductor, Signor Campanini (my brother-in-law, by the way), and at last with Mr. Oscar Hammerstein, the impresario. When the curtain finally remained down Mr. Hammerstein, wildly enthusiastic, told me that I had won the New York public. Womanlike, I promptly fell to weeping at the moment when a man, in a similar position, would have thrown his hat into the air and shouted his joy broadcast."

Mme. Tetrazzini is "aware" that some critics found fault the next morning "with this or that or the other thing in my singing, denouncing my *parlando* and other 'andos' with a wonderful profusion of scientific terms," but she thinks that "the views of four or five men" count nothing after the way the audience received her. She adds:

"After all, it is the public which makes my career possible, and if I am on friendly terms with my dear London and New York audiences, what care I for the whole chorus of carping critics—and I am proud to say there are only a few of them who don't like me? On the whole, I agree with the facetious actor who once said: 'There are only two kinds of critics, good and bad; the good are the ones who praise me, and the bad are those who don't.'"

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From the "Pacific Monthly."

BRET HARTE
As he appeared in 1868, when he became editor of *The Overland Monthly*.

INA DONNA COOLBRITH,
Regarded by Bret Harte as "the sweetest note in California literature."

JOAQUIN MILLER
When he first achieved literary fame as the poet of the Sierras.

SOME OF THE EARLY SAN-FRANCISCO BOHEMIANS.

THE LOST BOHEMIA OF SAN FRANCISCO

NO uncharted land has been or is more eagerly sought than that of Bohemia. Like *Hamlet's* companions, seeking to find the whereabouts of the ghost on the terrace before the castle, men say, "'Tis here!" "'Tis here!" "'Tis gone!" Paris, London, New York, all utter these exclamations; but San Francisco, in the reminiscent words of Mr. Charles Warren Stoddard, cries out, "'Twas here, but 'tis gone!" The "Bohemia" that he writes of in *The Pacific Monthly* (San Francisco, February) mainly concerns the early days of the now extinct *Overland Monthly*, and the group that wrote for it, Bret Harte, Mark Twain, Joaquin Miller, Ina Coolbrith, Prentice Mulford, and others besides Mr. Stoddard himself. *The Overland Monthly*, whose first editor was Bret Harte, was originated and founded, we are told, by Anton Roman. Mr. Stoddard asserts that he "deserves a statue in the Golden-Gate Park of San Francisco." He was the first bookseller in the "half-tamed country," the "first publisher worthy of the name on the whole Pacific Slope." He chose Harte for his editor, tho he feared that Harte "would be likely to lean too much toward the purely literary articles," while the projector aimed at "a magazine that would help the material development of the Coast." Mr. Stoddard writes:

"Roman knew Harte pretty thoroughly. He knew that Bret was sure to be the bright particular star in the constellation of *Overland* contributors; that he was a painstaking writer who was never quite satisfied with his own work and not always ready when needed; therefore, for three months before the issue of the first number of *The Overland Monthly*—July, 1868—Roman had Harte constantly under his watchful eye. They went together into the Santa Clara Valley and the Santa Cruz Mountains. He says: 'Meanwhile I secured for Mr. Harte whatever was within my reach in the way of sketches, tales, and incidents in print and picture form—showing the life of miners in the gold-diggings during the early pioneer days of California. I still retain duplicates of many of them, tho I remember how unwillingly I parted with some of them, of which no duplicates could be secured.

"'Furthermore, I used my best efforts to impress upon his mind that the field of story-writing of the early California gold-diggers and their mining-camps was yet comparatively new ground and almost entirely open on all sides for him.'

"Does it not seem that to Anton Roman is due some credit for putting Harte upon a trail which he, alone, was destined to follow with success?

"That trail was not a primrose path—primroses have no thorns—and in six brief months a woman proof-reader for *The Overland Monthly* sat sternly in the seat of the scornful and refused to soil her hands with the proof of 'The Luck of Roaring Camp.' Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper was a religious enthusiast who ran an independent Bible class and was excommunicated by many of her own sect. She was a cousin of Bob Ingersoll. One day, in her parlor, I took a book from her table—it was Ingersoll's 'Ghosts.' Turning to the fly-leaf I read this inscription in his handwriting: 'If all Christians were like you, this book would never have been written.' Yet I am quite sure that Robert G. Ingersoll would never have turned his back on 'The Luck of Roaring Camp.'

"Harte was fastidious to a degree. He wrote and rewrote and rewrote and still was not satisfied with what he had written. I have seen him fretting impatiently and pacing up and down the room because he could not find the exact word he wanted to fit into a line of prose. Words were suggested; he only stormed the more and said, 'It must be a word of *two* syllables!' No one knew better than he that perfect prose, tho one can not scan it, hath yet a rhythm as fine as verse and far more evasive."

Bret Harte edited *The Overland* for three years and "was an exacting and relentless critic," and a great force, as Mr. Stoddard acknowledges, in developing the present writer's own talent. Harte used to urge his younger brother writer to eschew the pleasures of social life. Stoddard goes on:

"Harte . . . used to say to me: 'Why do you waste your time among these people? They encourage you in idleness when you should be hard at work. Leave them alone and strive to do something better than you have yet done.' I suppose it was this deep, personal interest he seemed to take in me that encouraged me in the composition of my 'South-Sea Idyls'; indeed it was he who first suggested that I write those very 'Idyls'; yet when he deserted *The Overland Monthly* and California for Boston and *The Atlantic Monthly*—lured by a bonus of $10,000 a year—he did the very thing he had warned me against doing and neglected his pen for the fleshpots of Cambridge and Beacon Hill. James R. Osgood, the publisher of *The Atlantic Monthly*, told me that never in his business career had he gotten so little out of a contributor, or with such pains."

Mr. Stoddard tells of his first interview with Joaquin Miller. He one day answered a ring of the door-bell and found on the doorstep "a tall, slender man, in sombrero and moccasins, and with a long linen duster clothing him like a shroud from head to heel." Miller had selected Stoddard's house because "a solitary acacia-tree, still in its adolescence, grew before it." "Poets

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always seek the shelter of green boughs, and that is the only tree in sight," observed Miller to his host, who took him, "just ashore from the Oregon steamer," to a "large restaurant below the Plaza." Mr. Stoddard proceeds:

"When Joaquin and I had refreshed ourselves at the restaurant, on the occasion of our first meeting, he took my arm and said naively, 'Now let us go and see the poets.' There were not many to see in those days and they were not all seeable, but we went to

JAMES METCALFE,

The dramatic critic of *Life*, who ascribes to "personal vanity" the "fantastic tricks and mannerisms" of some of our actresses "which are taking them farther and farther away from the realm of truth."

The *Overland* office and found Bret Harte, who had reviewed Joaquin's first *bound* volume of poems—'Joaquin et al.'—that had been preceded by a little paper-covered collection of verse called 'Specimens,' now exceedingly rare. Harte had referred to the poet as in some measure resembling a war-horse with flames issuing from his nostrils, etc. I think we were none of us entirely at ease; but the ease came later in good measure when we entered a quiet parlor on the east side of Taylor Street, just north of Washington, wherein the prevailing atmosphere was that of a long summer twilight perfumed with lavender; something of extra charm was added to it by the tinkle of falling water in a marble fountain that graced a garden over the way.

"The mistress of this enchanting retreat was Ina Donna Coolbrith, and as she entered our presence I heard Joaquin whisper to himself: 'Divinely tall and most divinely fair!' This restful room was the resort of Bret Harte, Charles Henry Webb, poor Kendall, who took his own life betimes, and others of our literary and artistic coterie. As for me, I was nowhere more at home than there, in the days that are no more. Harte considered Ina Coolbrith 'the sweetest note in California literature.' Alas! all that made her life hopeful and happy—her books, her authors' copies, her little gallery of paintings, the gifts of artist friends, her priceless manuscripts and letters from world-famous people, together with every souvenir of the glorious past were snatched from her by the holocaust of that fatal April that left her, with so many others, desolate among their wind-swept ashes. Another San Francisco may eventually assert itself; but the city that sat like a siren by the sea and might have been the delight and despair of Ulysses himself, is lost to us forever; yea, 'lost forever, and forever and forever and evermore.'"

VANITY OF SUCCESSFUL ACTRESSES

PERSONAL vanity has produced in certain of the women of our stage what Mr. Metcalfe of *Life* (New York) calls a "minor evil" which is doing its part to "rob the theatre of legitimate and intelligent interest." This charge constitutes another of the outspoken criticisms that this fearless reviewer of theatrical events brings forward, showing the causes of the decadence of the theatre in America. The others he has been fighting are "the low standard of public taste and the commercial monopoly which, by pandering to the uncultured many, keeps a strangle-hold on both the business and the art of the institution."

In contrast to the exhibitions of those puffed with personal vanity are the simple and direct performances of certain others from which "one comes away with a feeling of satisfaction in having seen a real reproduction of human nature." "They make us feel that our own intelligences have been at work and not that we have been onlookers at an exhibition of trickery based largely on personal vanity." Mr. Metcalfe becomes specific:

"The performances this winter of Mme. Nazimova, Mrs. Patrick Campbell, and Olga Nethersole go to show that when a woman artist rises to the position where she is above authority, she loses her sense of proportion. In all these cases there has been evidence of wilful forgetfulness of the first canon of acting: that simple, direct, and sincere interpretation of character is its foundation. These ladies, having reached the level in their careers where they may do as they will and no one may say them nay, embroider into their work fantastic tricks and mannerisms which are taking them farther and farther away from the realm of truth. They may justify to themselves the substitution of freakishness for realism on the ground that the more they make themselves unlike anything known and familiar, the more they make themselves objects of curiosity and interest. They may even believe that strangeness of personality is a good advertisement. The divine Sara was an adept at advertising herself through her personality, but if these ladies are taking her for an example they should remember that she did her advertising through extraneous things, and not at the cost of her art. It is not to be believed that Mme. Bernhardt is less a woman than the others, but the conclusion is inevitable that she is more an artist.

"Personal vanity is doubtless largely responsible for these eccentricities. To attract attention to one's self is easier by the assumption of something weird and strange than by the legitimate stage broadening of effects. The course of reasoning seems to be, How can I make a sensation, not by perfecting the delineation of this character within the bounds of what might be natural and credible, but by adding to it things which shall make it noticeable and talked about by their strangeness and artificiality?"

MR. HOWELLS DEFENDED—Mrs. Atherton's charge (reported by us some weeks since) that Mr. Howells is our "literary tyrant" has gone far afield and met with something like amused skepticism from the Manchester *Guardian*, where we see Mrs. Atherton thus interpreted:

"Mr. Howells is an unconscious tyrant acting as a censor of imaginative effort; he is the head of the 'Magazine School.' He is good enough in his way, and in this commonplace way he may be even faultless, but it seems that in America it is easy to be faultless, and Mrs. Atherton wants the fire of genius to break through the smooth surfaces. . . . Yet we may recollect that Mr. Howells was an early and profound admirer of Tolstoy and the great Russian novelists, and we think it was he—it certainly might have been—who replied to a suggestion that the American novelists should peg themselves up to the Russian pitch by a pertinent contrast between the exuberant life and conscious civilizations of the United States and the tragedy of Russian evolution. It may be that a refusal to imitate the genius of another nation and the example of a strong man like Mr. Howells have had a moderating influence on American fiction, but we can not believe that the strong individual talent is submerged. Room will always be found for a Cable, a Bret Harte, or a Stephen Crane—it is a side issue that Crane was influenced by Tolstoy—and we suspect that the fiery ones who are kept down would not burn with a very pure flame."

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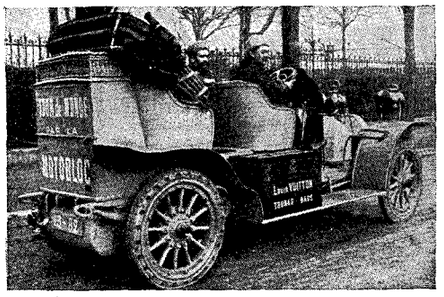
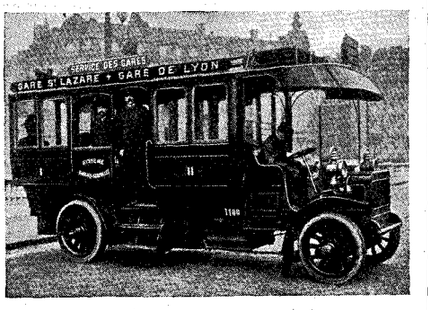


ONE OF THE CARS IN THE RACE TO PARIS.

THE ROAD THROUGH KIRKSTONE PASS, WESTMORELAND, ENGLAND.



MOTOR-OMNIBUS TRANSFER IN USE IN PARIS.

MOTOR-TRIPS AND MOTOR-CARS

DIFFICULTIES AHEAD FOR THE RACE TO PARIS

Now that the several cars taking part in the New-York-to-Paris race are well on their way to San Francisco, an outline of the remainder of the journey, more in detail than any heretofore given in these pages, will doubtless be welcome. Owing to delays caused by bad roads, the cars are much behind their expected time. It was hoped that San Francisco would be reached in time for a steamer to land them at Seattle for sailing from that port for Valdez in Alaska on March 10 or March 16, with a further option of March 27. The latter date seems now the more probable one for the departure from Seattle. From Valdez, which lies at the mouth of the Copper River, far to the west of Sitka, the cars expect to resume the journey on their own wheels, going along the Government trail to Fairbanks, 376 miles in the interior, and traversing two mountain ranges. The route thence follows the Tanana River to Fort Gibbon, which is 150 miles farther on. Here will be met the Yukon, which they will follow almost to its mouth.

There is a well-beaten trail thus far which is traversed regularly by the United States mail and by about a thousand passengers a year besides the regular freight shipping made by sleds. A writer in the New York *Times* says further of the route:

"All along this way there are telegraph-stations—at least ten in the 1,200 miles between Valdez and Nome. There are road-houses every twelve or fifteen miles through the entire distance. Gasoline was not available in sufficient quantities, and had to be laid in all the way by dog-sleds. In fact, when the cars started from New York the trail of gasoline extended every foot of the way from New York to Paris with the exception of about 900 miles in Siberia. Gasoline was shipped from the United States and freighters were engaged to spread it along the trail. The cost of transporting gasoline was $2.83 a gallon; the gasoline itself cost only 25 cents a gallon."

The descent of the Yukon will end at Kaltag, when the cars will begin to make their way across an eighty-mile stretch to Unalakluk on Norton's Bay, whence they will follow the shore to Nome. As to the crossing of Bering Strait, the same writer says:

"Three ways have been considered. One is to chop through the rough field of ice and with sleds and skin boats take the dismantled cars across the twenty-eight-mile gap between Cape East and Cape Prince of Wales. This entails a tremendous amount of work, and means at least a week's time in crossing, with the danger always of the ice breaking up and carrying car and men away. It is only possible at an early date, before the thaw begins.

"The conditions at the Strait are: A twenty-eight-mile expanse broken by two islands in the center. Big Diomede is four miles wide, Little Diomede one mile wide, leaving twenty-three miles of water to cross. Five miles on either side the shore ice is absolutely safe and fairly smooth, but in the intervening thirteen miles there is open water or else moving ice-fields, drifting with the currents. The sleds and boats, however, cross and carry 2,000-pound loads, including the weight of the crews and dogs. The machines would have to be completely dismantled to admit of thus crossing.

"The second method is to run out over the shore ice to the first steamer that reaches Nome. This stands five miles from shore, and unloads its freight on the ice, carting it by four-horse teams to the city of Nome. It is possible to load an automobile on the steamer and unload it on the ice on the other side. This means a long delay at Nome, however, as well as the jeopardizing of the chances of crossing Siberia.

"The third method is to wait for a steamer to reach Nome and to carry the cars to the other side after a longer delay. This is not considered seriously. The autoists confidently expect to use the first plan. They have promises of all the assistance that Nome can afford."

In Siberia will be encountered difficulties quite as great as these, if not greater. Says the same writer:

"There is no way by which gasoline can be taken as far as East Cape in Siberia. It must be taken across Bering Strait with the car or ahead of it, and forwarded to points to be reached by the cars along the shore of the Arctic Ocean. Nine hundred miles of difficult travel must be encountered by this means before the cars reach the first gasoline station in Siberia.

"At that station gasoline has been placed at great cost and by almost superhuman effort. It was shipped by the Nobel Oil Company, which at Irkutsk has a station from which it has supplied the entire route, by sending teams to Yakutsk on the Lena River, and from there shipping by dogs to the mouth of the river at Boulong, dropping part of the load at Schigansk, midway.

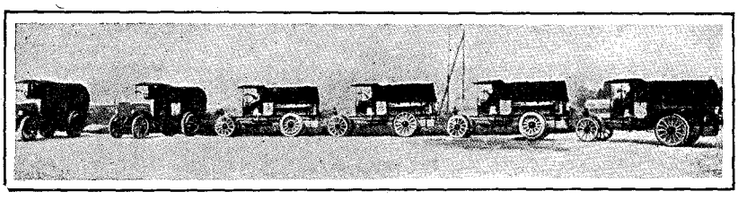
"From Boulong dogs took the oil and gasoline to Oustiana on the Arctic Ocean, and by reindeer teams it was shipped from there to Nijni Kolimsk on the Kolimsk River. This is the farthest station eastward in Siberia, and the first that will be reached after leaving Nome. It is 900 miles distant westward from East Cape."

It will be seen therefore that, having crossed Bering Strait, the cars must proceed along the northern shore of Eastern Siberia until they reach the mouth of the Lena River, whence they will go up the Lena valley to the head waters of the river, finally reaching Irkutsk. When the latter point is reached they will seem to be near home, for from Irkutsk went Prince Borghese in his Italian car: but Irkutsk is nearly 7,000 miles from Paris. On the journey from Nome, however, the racers will be out of communication with other points until they arrive at Yakutsk on the Lena River, which is the first telegraph-station. They will not be heard of from the time when they leave East Cape until they have traversed 3,000 miles of rarely traversed country.

In conclusion this writer says:

"It is useless to minimize the hardships that will be encountered or the difficulty of the whole task. It looks impossible to any one who has not studied out all the obstacles and how to meet them, or to one who does not know the determined character of the men engaged.

"These men have built machines that cost $3,000 or more and have come across the Atlantic at considerable expense. They have paid $500 apiece to spread gasoline in Alaska alone, and $1,000 more for its transportation in Siberia. It is costing them all told upward of $20,000 apiece to



A TRAIN OF MOTOR-WAGONS FOR THE GERMAN ARMY

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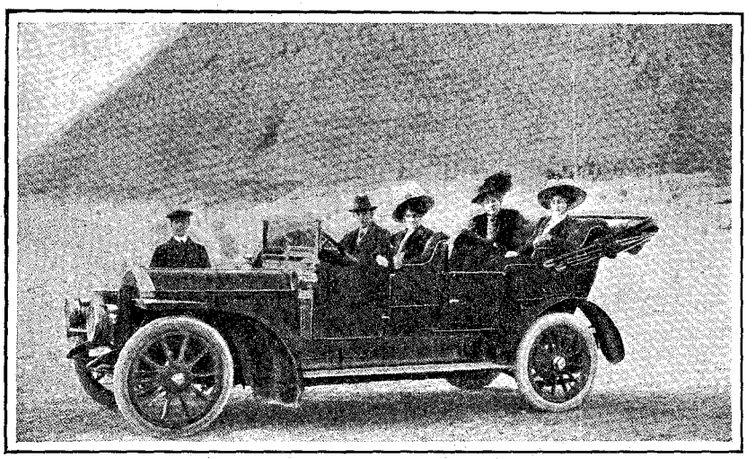


MOTOR PARTY AT THE BASE OF THE GREAT PYRAMID OF GHIZA.

make the trip, and more than a third of that has already been paid."

TAKING CARS TO EUROPE

In order to relieve steamship passengers of many annoying details in the shipment of their cars on the same steamer they take themselves, some of the Atlantic lines have made special arrangements to facilitate the work of transportation. None of the lines will carry cars unless they are crated. Hence the first step was to arrange for having the crating done on the piers. One of the German lines has issued a booklet describing in detail the facilities it affords:

"Carpenters especially skilled in this class of work build the boxes for the automobile on the pier terminal, and tourists are thereby enabled to run their cars directly to the piers under their own motive power, avoiding the jolting that a car receives while being carted across New York, besides saving the cost of drayage, which varies from $15 to $20.

"Another convenience offered by this arrangement, is that the passenger may use his automobile up to the day prior to sailing, as the car can be delivered in the morning to the carpenters and then be immediately boxed and placed on the ship. The crates are built in such a manner that they may be taken apart on arrival abroad and used again for the return shipment of the automobile, saving thereby the cost of a new box that would be otherwise required. This arrangement applies primarily to those passengers whose cars are returned from the same port at which they were landed. When the automobile is returned from a different port, it may prove more economical to build a new crate, rather than to ship the lumber of the old box from the port at which it is landed to the port whence the automobile is to be returned."

Figures of the cost of such service are not given in the circular, but the items against which charges are made are named as follows: Boxing at piers; custom-house service in New York; for lifting automobile into the steamer; ocean freight; for lifting automobile out of the steamer; unboxing of car; eustom-house formalities at port of debarkation; storage of lumber (empty case); insurance of lumber (empty case); reshipping of lumber to another port, if necessary; refund of duties paid; reboxing of car; freight to New York; U. S. customs entry at New York.

It is explained further in the circular that for Cherbourg and Plymouth cars are carried in the upper compartments of the steamer, and on arrival in port are discharged into a tender at the same time that the passenger goes aboard another tender, so that "the passenger is able to obtain his car within two to four hours after the arrival of the steamer at the port."

MOTOR TRANSFERS IN LARGE CITIES

A letter from Paris to *The Automobile* (February 20) sets forth in detail what has been done in Paris to supply motor transfers between railway stations. The Orleans line has just put into service at its station overlooking the Seine a series of cabs and buses with special provision for carrying luggage. The correspondent says of them:

"Economic considerations demand that the taxicab should be a light, low-powered vehicle without the capacity for overloading, which is one of the redeeming features of the horse-cab. Consequently for railroad work a special type of vehicle has to be designed, with provision for at least four passengers, and some place in which heavy trunks can be carried in safety. The Orleans Company has met the situation by twenty-horse-power four-cylinder cabs with closed bodies, the top of which is fitted with a metal gallery and built sufficiently strong to carry a heavy load. For larger parties small family buses, capable of carrying eight to ten passengers and the usual baggage attending such a group, are kept in constant attendance at the station.

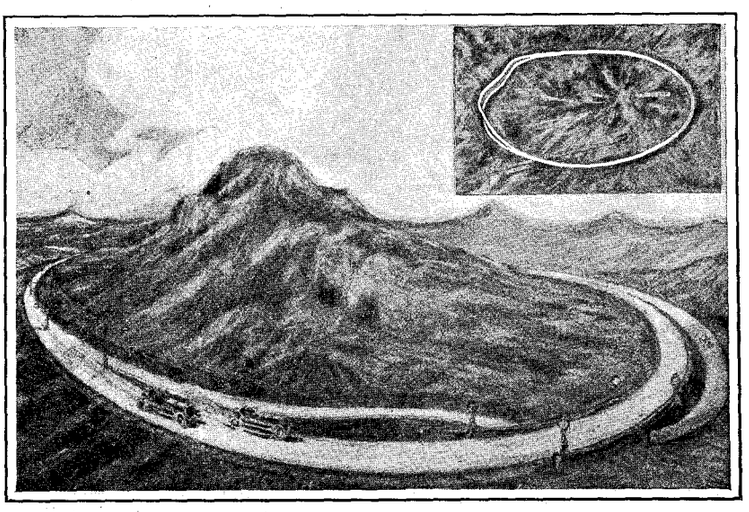
"Between the St. Lazare station and the Lyons depot, separated by four or five miles of crowded city thoroughfares, steam-omnibuses now form a direct connecting link, uniting the two most important points of the city in a much more satisfactory manner than was ever done by the horse-drawn buses or the leisurely horse-cab. In this case no special provision is made for passengers' baggage, the bus service being designed as a connection for the use of passengers between the two railroad depots. It is a connecting link, however, which will be much appreciated by those who have jogged over the paving-stones in the old manner."

The correspondent predicts that "the adoption of the steamer-car for railroad work will prove to be the advent of steam-automobile traction for the entire city of Paris." He adds that the lease of the present city omnibus company is on the point of expiration and it is not yet known who will obtain the next monopoly, but "it is absolutely certain that when the change is made the main provision will be that every horse-drawn bus shall be taken off the streets of the city with the least possible delay."

A RACING-TRACK FOR FRANCE

So much has been accomplished in England by the famous Brooklands Track that French automobilists are planning to construct for that country in a picturesque region a road which may serve similar racing purposes. The plan is to construct "a more or less circular concentric track around that volcanic old mountain the Puy de Dôme." A survey of the mountain, entirely encircling it, was made a month ago, and a map has been drawn showing the relation of the proposed road to the mountain, which is of the sugar-loaf form, much scarred by storms and ice. A writer in *The Autocar* (February 22) says:

"The traced line touched no road or cultivated land. The entire course would measure twenty-four miles in two concentric buckled tracks of twelve miles each, the outer path crossing to the inner position at one point by means of a bridge.



PROPOSED FRENCH RACING-COURSE AROUND THE PUY DE DÔME.

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The course would be some twenty-six yards wide. The track would be electrically lighted. The whole work is estimated to cost 2,000,000 francs = £80,000. The current for lighting can be economically derived from a small adjacent river. It is suggested that the whole of the money could be raised in the locality. The idea of a permanent circuit is undoubtedly gaining ground in France."

The Puy de Dôme is a famous mountain in Auvergne. It gives the name to a department of which it is almost the center, and lies about 160 miles south of Paris. Its height above the sea is 4,800 feet. It is the chief of a group of volcanic peaks in that region, its summit, bare of trees, having an observatory that was built in 1876 and some ancient ruins.

THE POPULAR TAXICAB

That the motor-cab with taximeter has come to America to stay seems to have been fully demonstrated during the past winter. In New York its use has constantly increased, the reasons being not only the lower charges and (what has perhaps been a greater attraction) the definiteness as to what the charge will be, but the expedition with which a trip is made and the facility with which the cabs surmount ice and snow. Even at the opera one could have noticed an increase in the number of those using them as the season advanced. The result has been throughout the winter a lack of motor-cabs in sufficient numbers to meet the demand. Before the winter was well advanced, news that a further supply of several hundred were on the way from France was received with general pleasure. Two companies had been operating motor-cabs when the third supply was announced as about to start a service.

Even this addition promises now to be insufficient for the demand. At no time has it been possible for a patron to be able to engage a taxicab in advance of the hour when wanted unless he were willing to pay a time-charge for the period between making the engagement and actually using the cab. Says a writer on this subject in a recent number of the New York *Evening Post:*

"With two companies already operating motor-cabs, and another company promising service, New-Yorkers are not going to suffer for cab-service no matter how slippery the streets get or how much snow piles up on them. The motor-cab has demonstrated that it is superior to both. The cabs, which have now been in use for several months, have proved a success, and the operating companies are waiting for more vehicles to be shipped from the French factories. The taximeter attached to these vehicles, which makes them cheaper to use than the now old-fashioned horse-drawn hansom, has proved an added feature of attractiveness. The first lot of cabs, which are the make of which some one thousand are in use in London, is awaited with a good deal of interest by students of the motor-cab situation here, since it will nearly double the present facilities."

MOTORING IN THE SNOW

The efficiency of the motor-car in snow has resulted during the winter in a far greater use of it by private owners than ever before in winter. Owners appear

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1. **Light Weight**—No power wasted carrying useless bulk.
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Experience tells the story

Tire-saving

I have covered over 15,000 miles in my Franklin without a hitch. Have bought only one new tire and had three re-covered.—HENRY H. SIMONIN, 1217 W. LEHIGH AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Climbing

I have owned several cars previous to the Franklin. Its actual performance during an entire season has been a revelation to me. At hill-climbing the Franklin is the greatest I have ever driven.—HERMAN A. ARUS, NEW YORK CITY.

The Best of 9

I have had 9 different makes of cars. Have had better service from my Franklin than from any other; with less trouble and annoyance. I have found it the most reliable and least expensive to run.—GEORGE T. CUSHMAN, M.D., 46 DUDLEY ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Cooling

Two Franklins remained throughout the three hours of the procession (about one mile per hour). No heat at all. Six water-cooled cars boiled their water away in less than 30 minutes.—D. R. GARDNER, MEXICO CITY.

An Unprejudiced Verdict

I have driven or watched the operation of nearly all the well-known cars on the market, and your 20 H.P. (1907 D) will out-run, out-carry and out-travel any 40 H.P. water-cooled car I have seen, and I own an excellent water-cooled car too.—MACGREGOR DOUGLAS, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

8 Tough Miles

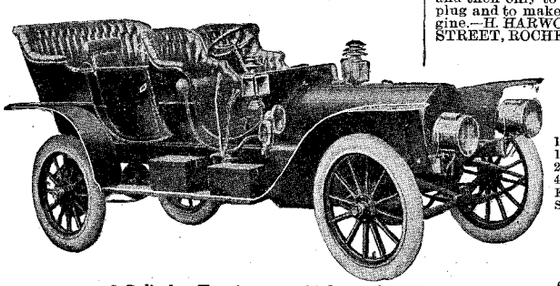
The engine will not get hot. About two weeks ago I ran the car eight miles through six inches of mud on the low gear and the engine never fired once when I shut off the switch. I have had six, but none of them ever did the work of the Franklin.—F. VAN BLAROOM, WESTMORELAND PLACE, ST. LOUIS, MO.

10,500 Miles, No Repairs

The Model D we now have has run over 10,500 miles with absolutely no repairs except three new tires. Even the valves have never been ground, and the machine is to-day running as smoothly and as well as when started.—S. C. LOWE CO., NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

Reliability

My FRANKLIN is a wonder. No one could have made me believe it was possible to cover 1600 miles without opening a tool-box but once, and then only to separate the points on a spark plug and to make a slight adjustment to the engine.—H. HARWOOD GARFIELD, 1 EXCHANGE STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y.



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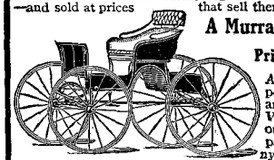

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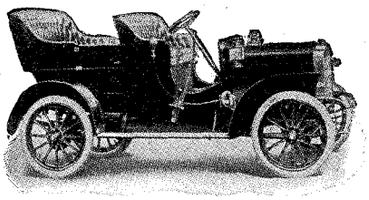
President Roosevelt

will succeed himself

(If Bryan shouldn't be elected)

What is really more important to me, I find that there is an established belief that the Maxwell car is pre-eminently The Car of the American people. This new model (same Maxwell mechanical principles all through),

The MAXWELL Model D



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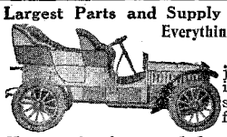

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The Growing House

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seldom to have thought of laying up their cars any more than of laying up their horses. The sleigh has therefore become, at least in some of the large cities, an apparently obsolete conveyance. Even owners of cars without limousines have in great numbers used their cars and on the coldest days. Of the joys of motoring in an open car in the snow a writer in the New York *Evening Post* discourses rapturously:

"The joys of winter motoring—and they are not truly known inside a wind-defying closed car—must be experienced a few times to be appreciated. Students of hygiene will explain how the cold, fresh air pumped into the lungs makes the blood circulate, and any one who steps out of a car after a few hours on the road and goes into a heated house will be so warm with the blood tingling through his body that he will see one of the benefits of it. But to ride up hill and down dale with the traction chains on the rear wheels gripping the snow, and to feel the rush of air as you slide through it—that is sport.

"To enjoy a car in winter one must, perforce, look well to his costume. If a glass screen is used there is not the same need for warmer clothing, but even with this one needs clothing for use only in the car. The glass screen is very deservedly popular, even all the year round, for it does away with the necessity for goggles and saves many a chill in hot and cold weather alike. But to the motorist who likes the air in his face, and glories in the sting of the northeast wind, the closeness of the fitting of his coat is an essential factor. Both wrists must be protected against cold air, which would naturally blow up the sleeves, and the neck should be guarded equally well. With man, the trouser-leg is a vital spot also, and if there are no doors fitted between the dash and the front seats, a good plan to keep out the cold is to use either fur-lined boots, or foot-muffs, or the ordinary goloshes of the kind that fasten over the trousers. The trousers should be tucked into these regardless of appearance, for then the motorist will be in no danger from cold feet or legs."

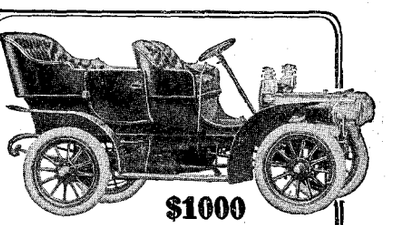
A marked influence from these conditions has been exerted in the fur trade, where prices have gone up in notable degree. Not only is this true in this country, but in Canada, England, and France. Says the writer already quoted:

"Retail dealers in furs will tell you that the sale of their wares has increased wonderfully during the past several years. One can scarcely look for the cause in a change for severer climatic conditions. It is the automobile which is very largely responsible, and not only the car itself, but the pronounced tendency on the part of motorists to use it more and more in the cold-weather months.

"Judging from the furriers' windows and advertisements, every possible corner of the earth has been searched and gleaned to make winter costumes for the motorist. Australia contributes the kangaroo and opossum skins now so fashionable, from Austria comes the waumbeck, a silvery-haired pelt, which looks much finer than it really is; and from Russia the pony skin, made up in its naturally vivid yellow tone, or dyed in various shades of brown, or else jet-black. Of the cheaper skins, beaver makes the most effective trimming, but when expense is not considered, seal and Persian lamb are preferred."

TO RELIEVE NERVOUSNESS,

Headache, Insomnia, Exhaustion and Restlessness, take *Horsford's Acid Phosphate*. An ideal nerve tonic in all forms of nerve disorders.



$1000

MODEL T FOUR-PASSENGER TOURING CAR

***The* Single-Cylinder**

CADILLAC

The single-cylinder Cadillac is the car that proves its worth 365 days in the year. Through mud, sand or snow, on rough roads, up steep grades, or in *any* test calculated to show the mettle of a motor—there you will be amazed at the constancy, power and endurance of the popular single-cylinder

CADILLAC

This type demonstrates conclusively that there may be *real economy* in automobiling. It is the least expensive of all cars to maintain and operate, bringing all the pleasures of motoring within reach of the average family.

There are actual facts and figures on this up-keep question in our booklet

The Truth About the Automobile and What it Costs to Maintain One

Compiled from sworn statements of 158 owners. Sent on request for Booklet No. 23. The single-cylinder Models T and S are described in Catalog T 23 Cadillac Model H, four cylinders, 30 h. p., $2,500, is described in Catalog H 23; Model G, four cylinders, 25 h. p., $2,000, in Catalog G 23

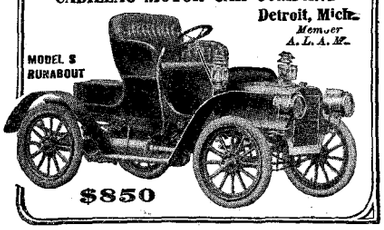
Prices include pair of dash oil lamps, tail lamp and horn.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY

Detroit, Mich.

Member A. L. A. M.

MODEL S RUNABOUT



$850

Public Land Opening

Under Carey Act, Irrigated Lands

Eden Valley, Southern Wyoming

150,000 ACRES—

50 CENTS PER ACRE

$20 down holds valuable farm in district number two. Water assessment, $30 per acre, payable in ten years. Immense irrigation system now being completed. State fully protects your investment. Write to-day, enclosing 4 cents in stamps for pamphlet and official map containing full particulars as to filing for June opening. Filings made without leaving home.

ROBERT LEMON, Commissioner

430 Scarritt Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO

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CURRENT POETRY

Love in the Valley.

BY GEORGE MEREDITH.

Every one knows Meredith's novels, says the writer on Meredith whom we quoted last week, Miss M. Sturge Henderson; "but only the few who go to seek literature wherever they can find it have much acquaintance with his poetry." Yet she continues in the London *Times:* "Poetry has, on the whole, proved so much the most lasting of the forms of creative human speech that it may well be that 'Love in the Valley' may be remembered at least as long as 'The Egoist.' "

Mother of the dews, dark eye-lashed twilight,
Low-lidded twilight, o'er the valley's brim,
Rounding on thy breast sings the dew-lighted sky-lark,
Clear as tho the dewdrops had their voices in him.
Hidden where the rose-flush drinks the rayless planet,
Fountain full he pours the spraying fountain-showers.
Let me hear her laughter, I would have her ever
Cool as dew in twilight, the lark above the flowers.

All the girls are out with their baskets for the prim-rose;
Up lanes, woods through, they troop in joyful bands.
My sweet leads: she knows not why, but now she loiters,
Eyes the bent anemones, and hangs her hands.
Such a look will tell that the violets are peeping,
Coming the rose: and unaware a cry
Springs in her bosom for odors and for color,
Covert and the nightingale; she knows not why.
—Reprinted by *The Book News Monthly* (March).

Songs of the Night.

BY RICHARD WATSON GILDER.

MUSIC BENEATH THE STARS.

In Memory of A. St.-G.

Music beneath the stars—remembering him
Who music loved, and who on such a night
Had, through white paths celestial, winged his flight,
Hearing the chanting of the cherubim,—
Which even our ears seem now to apprehend,
Rising and falling in waves of splendid sound

THE DOCTOR'S GIFT

Food Worth its Weight in Gold

We usually expect the doctor to put us on some kind of diet and give us bitter medicines.

A Penn. doctor brought a patient something entirely different and the results are truly interesting.

"Two years," writes this patient, "I was a frequent victim of acute indigestion and biliousness, being allowed to eat very few things. One day our family doctor brought me a small package, saying he had found something for me to eat, at last.

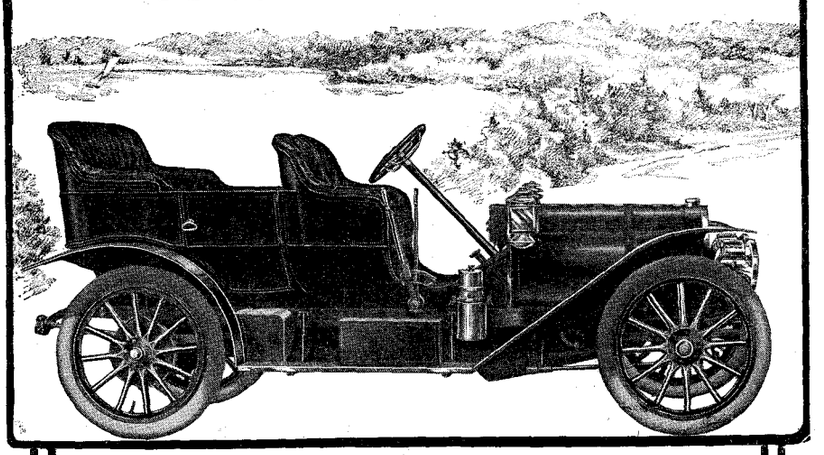
"He said it was a food called Grape-Nuts and, even as its golden color might suggest, it was worth its weight in gold. I was sick and tired trying one thing after another to no avail, but at last consented to try this new food.

"Well! it surpassed my doctor's fondest anticipation, and every day since then I have blessed the good doctor and the inventor of Grape-Nuts.

"I noticed improvement at once, and in a month's time my former spells of indigestion had disappeared. In two months I felt like a new man. My brain was much clearer and keener, my body took on the vitality of youth, and this condition has continued."

"There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

That Lake—Those Woods



are yours with a

Rambler

All the treasures of nature are at the service of the owner of a powerful, reliable touring car, but their enjoyment is largely dependent upon the service of the car. The thousands of Ramblers in constant daily use have established a world-wide reputation as

The Car of Steady Service

The leader of the 1908 line, Model 34, shown above as a touring car, is also furnished with slight alterations in chassis design as a three-passenger roadster. Price of either, with full equipment, $2,250. These cars have every feature of structural design that has been found of practical value.

Many of these are new and found only in the Rambler.

Their study will interest you and you cannot afford to order a new car without an examination of this superb model.

Also a two-cylinder touring car at $1,400.

Thomas B. Jeffery & Company

Main Office and Factory, Kenosha, Wisconsin.

Branches and Distributing Agencies:

Chicago, Milwaukee, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco. Representatives in all leading cities.

The Deaf Made to Hear

Persons affected with impaired hearing are earnestly invited to correspond with us concerning the

OTOPHONE

a small compact aid to hearing that is held against the ear and *not* inserted. Reproduces natural voice tones in a very effective manner and there is no "buzzing."

Our Otophone circular explains our free trial offer.

E. B. Meyrowitz

OPTICIAN **103 East 23d Street, New York**

A. B. C. AUTOMOBILE

Simple Name—Simple Machine

A fine hill climber. Speeds up to 25 miles an hour. Most practical, powerful and durable automobile of its class. Is made easy to operate—no complicated parts—no tires to puncture—no repairs. Safest machine made. Built for 2, 3 or 4 passengers. 10 to 12 h. p. Write to-day for particulars.

A. B. C. Motor Vehicle Co.
3911 Morgan St., St. Louis, Mo.

$600

DO YOUR OWN PRINTING

$5 press prints cards, labels, etc. Circular, book, newspaper press, $18. Money saver, maker. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, type, paper, etc.

THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Conn.

DIX DIAMONDS

The reasons why diamonds pay dividends—Why we sell you cheaper—Cash or deferred payments—How mined and cut. All told in "Our Diamond Book" just published.

It will be sent free to any one interested. Please ask for our Book.

HARRY L. DIX, Inc.
Exclusive Diamond Merchants
Candler Building ATLANTA, GA.

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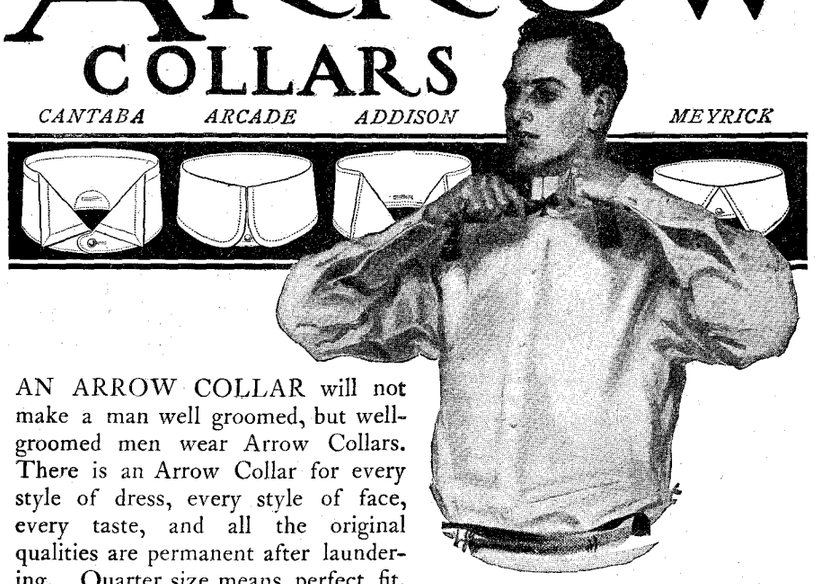
CLUPECO SHRUNK QUARTER SIZE

ARROW COLLARS

CANTABA ARCADE ADDISON MEYRICK



AN ARROW COLLAR will not make a man well groomed, but well-groomed men wear Arrow Collars. There is an Arrow Collar for every style of dress, every style of face, every taste, and all the original qualities are permanent after laundering. Quarter size means perfect fit. Clupeco shrunk means permanent fit.

Made only under the Arrow label
15c.—2 for 25c.

Send for "Proper Dress," a style book by an authority.

CLUETT, PEABODY & COMPANY, 463 River Street, Troy, N. Y.

FOR THE DEAF
ACOUSTICON

Enables the deaf to hear instantly and its continued use often restores the natural hearing; no trumpet or unsightly apparatus. Write us to-day and learn how **you can thoroughly test it before purchasing.** In use in hundreds of churches and theatres and public buildings at Washington. *Booklet on request.*

ACOUSTIC CO., 1263 Broadway, N. Y.

INCENSO
THE MODERN DISINFECTING INCENSE

should be burned in your home every day. Its pungent, spicy fumes reach the most remote corners and destroy germs and odors, purify the air and leave a pleasing perfume for hours.

Incenso destroys the smell of cooking and tobacco smoke, sick-room and toilet-room odors, and drives away moths, mosquitos, roaches, ants and other insects. See introductory offer.

FREE. Burner and free sample of Incenso for your druggist's name and 10c. for postage, &c.

THE INCENSO COMPANY
413 5TH AVE. SO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

"No one who smokes

SURBRUG'S
ARCADIA
MIXTURE

could ever attempt to describe its delights."

The Tobaccos are all aged. Age improves flavor; adds mildness; prevents biting. In the blending, seven countries, from Latakia to America, are called upon. Surbrug's "Arcadia" is in a class by itself—nothing so rich in flavor—so exhilarating in quality. A mild stimulant.

At Your Dealer's.

SEND 10 CENTS for sample which will convince.

THE SURBRUG COMPANY
132 Reade Street New York.

TURCO AMERICAN
GLASS PIPE

THE PIPE THAT EVERY SMOKER CAN ENJOY—

that never bites—that smokes cool and sweet—and free from offensive odors—the scientific pipe.

The man who says he cannot smoke a pipe CAN smoke this one—and with keenest pleasure.

It has two bowls. The outer one of tough annealed glass, the inner one of sweet meerschaum. The smoke is drawn through the vents of the inner bowl into the nonabsorbent glass outer bowl, where the nicotine and other impurities are separated from it. **No rankness can reach the mouth.** The last whiff is as sweet as the first. Easily cleaned and can never grow strong.

Smoke it for a week at our risk. Money refunded if you are not satisfied. In ordering state preference for straight or curved stem.

Price $1.50—with case $2.00. Postpaid in U. S. and Canada. Foreign countries add postage. Send for FREE BOOKLET "HISTORY OF SMOKING."

TURCO-AMERICAN PIPE CO.
320 South Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
Reference:
National Bank of Commerce, Rochester, N. Y.

That bear our grieving spirits from the ground
And with eternal things lift them and blend.
Now Bach's great Aria charms the starlit dark;
Now soars the Largo, high Angelical,
Soothing all mortal sorrow on that breath;
And now, O sweet and sovereign strain! Now hark
Of mighty Beethoven the rise and fall.
—Such music 'neath the stars abolished death.

THE VEIL OF STARS.

O veil of stars! O dread magnificence!
Not unto man, O not to man is given
The power to grasp with human sight and sense
Him, clothed upon by all the stars of heaven.
And thou, O infinite littleness! not more
Doth infinite distance and immensity
That Presence veil, whom fain we would adore
If mortals might the immortal dimly see.
Atoms and stars alike the Eternal hide,
Nor know we if in light or darkness dwells
The ever Living. No voice from out the wide
Intense of starlight the great secret tells,—
No word nor sign in earth or skies above,—
Save one, the Godhead in the eyes of love.

Atlantic Monthly (March).

Sonnet.

By ALFRED NOYES.

Love, when the great hour knelled for thee and we,
The great hour that should prove thee false or true,
When life surged round us like a wintry sea
And thy heart feared to say what both hearts knew;
When all thy vows and honeyed words were proven
False to the core of thy poor treacherous heart;
When by God's fire my heart's false heaven was cloven
And, white and dumb, our torn souls turned to part;
O, never think—for all the flash and thunder
That showed us the dead body at our feet,
Tho heaven and hell conspired our souls to sunder
And tho we twain in hell nor heaven shall meet,
Think not, where'er Love's clay-wrought idols lie,
The love to which I prayed through these can die.
—*From "The Golden Hynde"*

(The Macmillan Company, New York).

PERSONAL

Picturesque Side of Jim Hargis.—A glimpse of the picturesque side of feud life in Kentucky is given by a writer in *Harper's Weekly*, who tells of the human side of Jim Hargis, the one-time king of Breathitt County, who met the fate of his victims at the hands of his son. For reasons entirely obvious, Hargis detested photographers and newspaper men. To quote:

For years he had decreed at intervals that no one should ever take a photograph of him. During the feuds, several daring photographers who went to Jackson for the purpose of snapping the King were glad to escape with their lives. They did not return until the eve of the first trial of Jim Hargis for the Callahan murder. The Judge knew of their presence and vowed that his rule would not be broken. Of course, all the leading papers of Kentucky had photographers at Jackson, especially to get a picture of Jim Hargis. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* had sent a young man named Robert Hooe.

When the day came for the opening of the trial, the photographers were lined up along the main street from the store of Hargis to the court-house. The accused waited in the rear of his store until the hour arrived for court to open, then covered his features with a quilt and made his way in that manner to the trial.

Several of the newspaper men thought that Hargis had won out, and gave up the attempt for the time being. Hooe, however, went around to the rear of the court-house and concealed himself near the entrance. His idea was that while Hargis was bound to be covered with his quilt if he left by the front

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entrance, he might discard it in leaving by the rear. This proved to be the case. When recess came, Hargis, accompanied by some of his men, left by the rear way. The *Courier-Journal* man thereupon came out from his concealment and snapt the Judge before he could hide behind one of his friends.

Hargis, in a rage, shook his fist and swore at the photographer. Several of his friends, knowing the rule of the Judge, seized the *Courier-Journal* man and were about to smash his camera, when the Judge interposed. "Don't, boys. His paper expects it of him, and I suppose he's got to make a living." The ice was broken. Hargis posed for several pictures and was never reluctant to be photographed afterward.

No one realized the power of the press more thoroughly than the Judge. He was a man of some education, and in this respect he differed from many of the mountaineers, who followed him blindly. He knew the part which several of the influential Kentucky papers were already playing in a warfare against him. During the period when the feud was at its height the Louisville *Evening Post* sent Denny B. Goode, a reporter, to Jackson. Goode began to send in vivid accounts of the situation and spared no one. Breathitt was aroused. One evening Goode received word that Judge Hargis wanted to see him and give him a statement for the *Post*. Goode went at once to the store of the Judge. The lights there were burning dimly as he entered. He was suddenly seized by several men and dragged to the rear. One of the men then asked:

"What do you think of a man who would come among us, learn our ways, then write against us in the newspapers?"

"I think he would show he has plenty of grit," Goode replied.

"You do? Well, you have written your last story. You are never to leave this place alive."

Just then Hargis entered, and when he learned what was happening, thrust the men aside.

"No boys, none of that," he said. "As long as this newspaper man is in Breathitt County I shall protect him."

The reporter was then allowed to go.

The Judge, however, was not so friendly disposed

LIGHT BREAKS IN

Thoughtful Farmer Learns About Coffee

Many people exist in a more or less hazy condition, and it often takes years before they realize that coffee is the cause of the cloudiness, and that there is a simple way to let the light break in.

A worthy farmer had such an experience, and tells about it in a letter. He says:

"For about 40 years I have had indigestion and stomach trouble in various forms. During the last 25 years I would not more than get over one spell of bilious colic until another would be on me.

"The best doctors I could get and all the medicines I could buy, only gave me temporary relief.

"Change of climate was tried without results. I could not sleep nights, had rheumatism and my heart would palpitate at times so that it seemed it would jump out of my body.

"I came to the conclusion that there was no relief for me and that I was about wound up, when I saw a Postum advertisement. I had always been a coffee drinker, and got an idea from the ad. that maybe coffee was the cause of my trouble.

"I began to drink Postum instead of coffee and in less than three weeks I felt like a new man. The rheumatism left me, and I have never had a spell of bilious colic since.

"My appetite is good, my digestion never was better and I can do more work than before for 40 years.

"I haven't tasted coffee since I began with Postum. My wife makes it according to directions and I relish it as well as I ever did coffee, and I was certainly a slave to coffee."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Without Fear of Successful Contradiction, We Claim that the

OSTERMOOR MATTRESS $15.

is Better than all Others for these very Pertinent Reasons:

MOST COMFORTABLE bed ever slept on—soft, yielding, but springy and resilient—never packs or gets lumpy, or loses its feeling of newness. That is because it is made up of hand-laid *Ostermoor sheets; built, not stuffed. We have scores of letters* from doctors and competent judges who declare it the only

ABSOLUTELY SANITARY mattress because dust cannot work into it; no vermin can live in it; an occasional sun-bath is all the renovating it ever needs; it will not absorb dampness, disease germs, or any poison from perspiration or the atmosphere. It is always

PERFECTLY DRY because non-absorbent. If the ticking is dry, the mattress is dry. No taking cold from it, no rheumatism, *no musty odor about it; always fresh and sweet.* Testimonials in our free book bear witness from those who have used it for thirty years or more and who do not hesitate to say that it

LASTS A LIFE-TIME and stays in perfect condition. It never needs or costs a cent for remaking or renovating. You may remove and clean the tick as often as you like.

No other mattress in the world, of any material, at any price, from any maker or through any dealer, can TRUTHFULLY make and prove all these claims as can the Ostermoor. Do not take our word for it—our word is good—but if you will

WRITE FOR FREE 144-PAGE BOOK, "THE TEST OF TIME"

the proof is there, from U. S. Government tests and reports, letters from prominent men and women and the testimony of schools, hotels, hospitals and steamships where extraordinary service is required.

The book is handsome as well as convincing; contains over 200 illustrations—about beds of all ages; about sleep and its lack (insomnia); about mattress-hair—some things will be surprising and you will wish you had known them long ago. Of course, it also explains the merits and styles of Ostermoor Mattresses, Church Cushions, etc. This book costs you a postal card; don't you wish a copy? With it we send free samples of ticking for your selection.

You Can Buy of the Ostermoor Dealer in Your City

(We will give you his name on request)

Mattresses Cost Express Charges Prepaid	
4'-6"—45 lbs.	$15.00
4'-0"—40 "	13.35
3'-6"—35 "	11.70
3'-0"—30 "	10.00
2'-6"—25 "	8.35

All 6 feet 3 inches long

In two parts, 50 cents extra

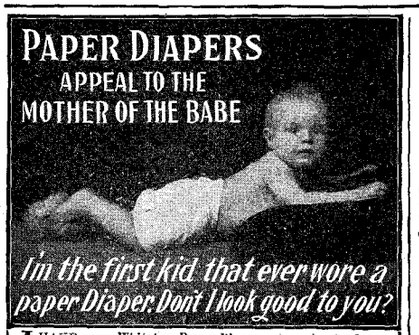
IF HE HAS NONE IN STOCK, WE WILL SHIP YOU ONE DIRECT, EXPRESS PREPAID, SAME DAY YOUR CHECK IS RECEIVED

We sell on **30 Nights' Free Trial** and refund your money if dissatisfied. Accept no substitute! The Genuine Ostermoor is not for sale at stores anywhere, except by Authorized Agents, whose names we will furnish! Don't go to anybody else—you will be deceived. We lose a sale and you lose the value of your money through a "just as good" imitation. You will find the name "Ostermoor" sewed on the end of every genuine mattress. Insist that the dealer shows it to you or *refuse to buy.*

Write for the Book To-day

OSTERMOOR & CO., 119 Elizabeth St., NEW YORK

Canadian Agency: Alaska Feather & Down Co., Ltd., Montreal



I HAVE worn **Whitelaw Paper Diapers** since the day I was born, *10 months now, and have never for one minute been* scalded or chafed. Very few babies in this world can say that. Made of very strong velvety paper as soft as cotton, a perfect absorbent, medicated under the direction of a chemist to prevent chafing, and shaped to fit. To be worn inside the regular Diaper and destroyed when soiled. We could fill a column in their praise, but any Mother will know. Cost less than one cent each. 75c. per 100, at Factory, or will mail 50 postpaid for $1.00. Also make the famous **Whitelaw Paper Blankets, Sanitary, Healthful and Warm, $3.00** per dozen f. o. b. Cincinnati, or two full size as sample by mail, postpaid, for **One Dollar.** Not sold in stores.

Whitelaw Paper Goods Co., Dept. 2, Cincinnati, O.

SEE THAT CLIP?

FACSIMILE

THE NIAGARA CLIP holds securely from the thinnest sheet of paper up to ¼ in. in thickness, and can be used over and over again. Better than pins for filing letters, records, cards, etc. Avoid unsightly pinholes in attaching second letters, business cards, checks, drafts, invoices, etc. Put up in boxes of 100 especially for desk convenience. Sample box 15c., postpaid.

NIAGARA CLIP COMPANY, 37 Park Street, N. Y. City.

4 for $1

Maka-Belt

Write (or send a sample) of color of your shirt waist, stock, dress or tie and $1.00 and we will send postpaid enough **Maka-belt** fabric for four large belts (all different). We make hundreds of combinations of colors and patterns, all delicate, stylish, new. You will be delighted. Samples for 2 cent stamp.

MAKA-BELT CO.
Box 726 **Rochester, N. Y.**

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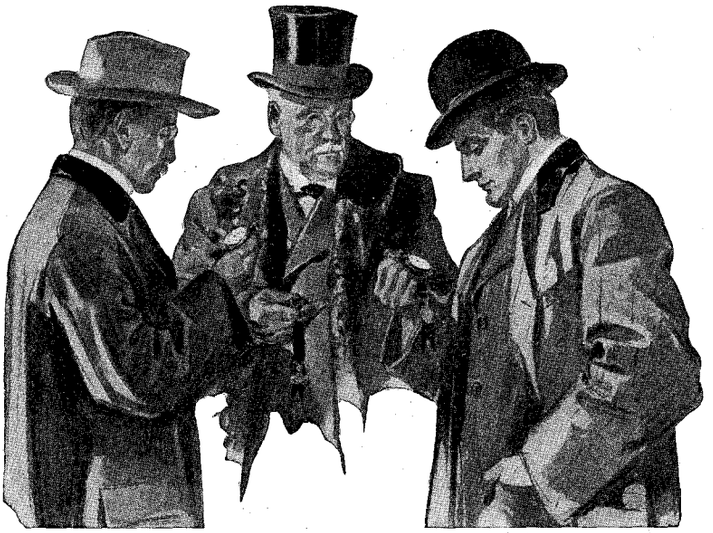

The Howard Watch

In the matter of time every one defers to the man with the HOWARD.

It's a fine thing to know what o'clock it is and not doubt your own timepiece because others fail to agree with it.

One HOWARD will regulate an establishment. Let the HOWARD owner be ever so modest the watch soon gets a reputation for itself.

When you pay for a HOWARD you are not paying for complications but for simplicity—the finest materials ever put into a watch—strong and clean as a racer—perfect adjustment, freedom from watch-troubles.

The HOWARD is all *watch*—every pennyweight.

The finest time-piece ever made for a man to carry in his pocket. Favored by scientists, technical men, railroad officials business men who are watchwise.

Show-cases and shop windows are full of watches, but you have to *ask* for a HOWARD. The output is limited; sale restricted to only the most reliable jewelers. The HOWARD dealer in every town is a good man to know.

The price of each HOWARD watch—from the 17-jewel, 25-year filled cases at $35, to the 23-jewel, extra heavy gold cases at $150—is fixed at the factory and a printed ticket attached.

Find the right jeweler in your locality and ask him to show you a HOWARD.

Elbert Hubbard visited the home of the HOWARD Watch and wrote a book about it. If you'd like to read this little journey drop us a postal card—Dept. O—we'll be glad to send it to you. Also a little catalogue and price list, with illustrations actual size—of great value to the watch buyer.

E. HOWARD WATCH COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS.

SUPER EXTRA TRADE MARK

Old Philadelphia's most aristocratic contribution to favorite American dainties—

Whitman's

"SUPER EXTRA"

Chocolates and Confections—*80c a pound box*

The Whitman distributing method insures unrivalled freshness everywhere.

Whitmans **"Fine" Confections** 60c pound box.

Whitmans **"VICTORIA" Confections** 50c pound box.

Whitmans **Instantaneous Chocolate made instantly with boiling milk or water.**

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON,
1316 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
SINCE 1842

DON'T WAIT

until baldness is upon you before you use

ED. PINAUD'S

(Eau de Quinine)

HAIR TONIC

Use it now and *prevent* falling hair. Put hair and scalp into healthy condition by a daily massage (your barber knows how) with ED. PINAUD'S Hair Tonic. Use it freely and note the quick improvement in your hair.

Let us send you a trial bottle (3 applications) for 10 cents to pay postage and packing.

PARFUMERIE ED. PINAUD
Dept. 104, ED. PINAUD BLDG. New York

Use ED. PINAUD'S LILAC VEGETAL TOILET WATER after shaving.

LOOKING FOR A SCHOOL?
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toward playwrights. One of them, Leon F. Ellis, of Lexington, thought the Breathitt feuds would make fine material for a melodrama of a lurid type. He accordingly went to Jackson and began to jot down notes of the people and the atmosphere. For a time all went well. Ellis was allowed to go about and gather his material without molestation. When the playwright began to study his characters he exprest a wish to meet Jim Hargis. The Judge sent word he was agreeable, and Ellis went to see him.

"I hear you are writing a play about us," the Judge began. "Let me see it."

Ellis refused. Hargis repeated the request and was met with the same refusal.

"I never ask a third time for anything," the Judge remarked.

The playwright thereupon concluded it would be wise to grant the request and handed Hargis the manuscript.

The Judge read part, then handed it back.

"Young man," he said, "there is a train that leaves here for Lexington in two hours. You and I will board it. Your baggage at the hotel will be sent to you."

There was nothing for Ellis to do but submit, and Hargis escorted him to Lexington, returning to Jackson on the next train, but not until he had reached an agreement with the playwright that his melodrama should never be produced.

Stonewall Jackson's Hard Cider.—"His uniform was not smart, he was round-shouldered, sway-backed, and sprung at the knees," says John S. Wise in a description of General Stonewall Jackson in the March *Circle*. This rather uninspiring picture of the great Confederate-War genius, however, is softened by the wealth of amusing anecdotes Mr. Wise narrates, showing the closer human side of General Jackson. It seems that one of the amusing traits in Jackson's character was his utter lack of a sense of humor. The writer tells of an instance where this lack led almost to the ludicrous. Mr. Wise credits the story to Colonel Preston of the Confederate Army. To quote:

Preston was serving with him in the valley during the winter of 1861–62. He said General Jackson rode out one cold evening, accompanied by his staff, in the direction of the enemy to reconnoiter. They reached a point where the road forked, and in the fork of the road stood an apparently deserted house with a high porch about abreast of a man on horseback. General Jackson, desiring information concerning the roads, rode up to the porch, beat upon it, and hallooed until a man appeared and gave him the information he was seeking. They were about to start away when the man, who had by this time recognized General Jackson, begged them to come in and warm themselves, as it was bitter cold. This the General declined to do. The man then said: "Gentlemen, if you will not come in, I will tell you what I can give you; I have some fine old apple brandy in my cellar, and a drink of it would do you good." "I thank you, I never drink," replied Jackson. "Well, then," said the man, "if you will not drink liquor, I will tell you what else I have. I can give you a nice cup of cider." "Ah, cider," said the General, "I love cider; I will take some." The staff gave the wink to the man that they preferred the brandy, and in due time he reappeared with the liquor, cider for the General and brandy for the staff. Having drunk the liquor, they turned toward camp about eight miles away. The weather was so cold that they couldn't taste their drink, and contented themselves with the hope of feeling it. General Jackson was riding "Little Sorrel," one of the ugliest and toughest brutes in the Confederate Army. Colonel Preston was nearest to him. Riding up to the General, he said: "I think the weather is growing colder and colder." "I don't agree with you," replied the General; "I think it is getting warmer." With that he clapt the spurs to the sorrel, and they quickened their pace, so that the keen winds cut them as they sped along in a sweeping gallop; General Jackson opened his cape and unbuttoned his coat. Thus they sped onward, almost in a run, until they came opposite a persimmon-tree standing in a field. Jackson suddenly reined his

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horse to a standstill, exclaiming: "Colonel Preston, do you like persimmons? I think they are the best fruit in the world." Suiting his action to his words, he dismounted, clambered the fence, and went up the persimmon-tree like a cat, sitting upon a lower limb until he had gorged himself with persimmons. Then came trouble, for when the General was ready to descend, he vainly sought to lift his leg over the limb on which he sat. A large Mexican spur which he wore caught on the limb repeatedly, until his companions secured a fence-rail, put it under his heel, and lifted his foot over the limb. That done, his descent was so precipitous that he came near hurting himself, but he arose once more, clambered the fence, and mounted his horse, and the procession started at steeplechase gait to camp, the General riding in advance and without uttering another word. On reaching his tent, he entered it, and did not reappear until the following day. There can be little doubt that his cup of cider had been by mistake changed for one of apple brandy with its usual results, but he never referred to the subject again to any human being, and certainly no one dared to refer to it to him. Colonel Preston, who had a very nice sense of wit, would slyly add that Old Jack seemed very devout for several days after that. It seems almost sacrilegious to repeat the story, but the ludicrous accident is too good to be lost, if true, and too funny to hide, even if it isn't true.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon's Sanctum Sanctorum.—Many a curious visitor in Washington has felt the burning desire to have one small peep into that sanctum sanctorum, the office of the Speaker of the House: in other words, the workshop of the venerable "Uncle Joe" Cannon. It is within these mystic walls that much of the legislation of the country is arranged, and for that lucky Congressman endowed with the proper instinct for the tariff, here rears the throne of Opportunity. Charles R. Macauley, a cartoonist on the New York *World*, succeeded in gaining an entrance while the business of the day was being carried on, and he writes entertainingly of what he saw. To quote from the *World:*

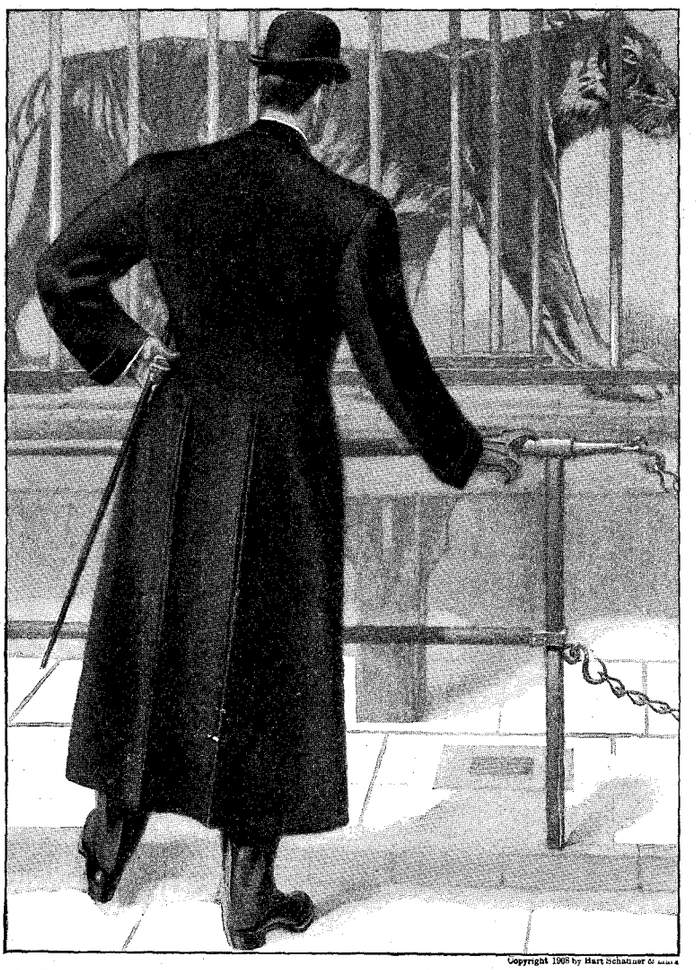
Nobody with truth at the end of his pencil could possibly make "Uncle Joe" handsome. He wasn't fashioned that way in the beginning. As I sat watching him at work over some papers I could imagine him as a freckle-faced, mischievous boy winning every marble in sight from his less clever playmates; diving deeper than they, swimming further, and leading them into every imaginable kind of devilment. It's dollars to doughnuts Joe was never a "goodie boy," and the same odds that his good mother had often to spank him to make him wash behind his ears.

"Uncle Joe" (every one about the Capitol calls him that, and I'll assume the privilege) seldom sits in his chair long enough to leave a dent in the brown leather cushion. He bounces about the room like an eel on a redhot skillet.

As I sat sketching, chairmen of the various House committees came in, one at a time, to discuss proposed legislation. They seemed to have bills under advisement covering every line of human thought and endeavor. "Uncle Joe" was "right on the job" with all of them, and in most cases, as the pugilists say, he was there with the block.

One can tell when he is going to say "no." The premonitory symptoms are an elevation of his cigar to a point where it comes perilously near to singeing his beetled gray brow, a story that sends the victim into paroxysms of laughter and then the jolt of the cold, steely "no," and when "Uncle Joe" says "no," that settles it.

Just one instance: Charles Frederick Scott, Republican Representative of the Second District of Kansas and Chairman of the Agricultural Committee, came into the room. His bill was for the appro-



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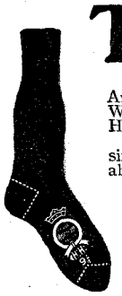

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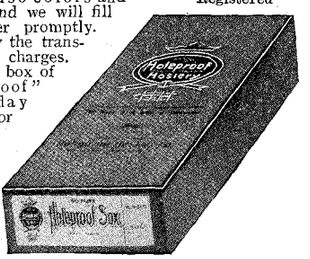

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priation of a few barrels of money to be used for the purpose of exterminating the boll-weevil and the wood-tick. Now, Mr. Scott is the editor of that great newspaper the Iola *Register*, and a very dignified gentleman. "Uncle Joe" grabbed that dignity in the middle and twisted it seven ways for Sunday. He got right down to the core of things with amazing perspicuity. Matters unessential to the problem in hand held no more interest for "Uncle Joe" than a swamp fly on the rump of an elephant in Africa. He was wire nails and a keen razor.

Of the ultimate fate of the bill I am in dark ignorance, but it seemed to me that the honorable gentleman from Kansas evaporated from the room with some of his gorgeous plumage slightly ruffled.

Immediately following Mr. Scott's exit a delegation of three men from "Uncle Joe's" birthplace was admitted. The Speaker at once thawed into amiability as balmy as a June midday. His smile was the kind "that won't come off" and his cigar reposed lightly in the furthermost corner of it.

These venerable old gentlemen from Guilford, N.C., had come all the way to Washington to inform "Uncle Joe" officially that they would have the honor to support his candidacy for the Presidential nomination in the approaching National Republican Convention.

The Cannon suit of North-Carolina homespun wrinkled all over with benignity. With one arm about the shoulders of two of the old gentlemen, while the third filled up the remaining gap between heads, he whispered a story into their ears that will probably be repeated for generations to come in the old corner grocery store and post-office at Guilford.

"Uncle Joe" is an owl. His eyes are always open. He possesses the shrewdness of a New-England horse trader. His cunning is like unto the cunning of the fox.

By some who I fancy do not know him well I have heard it said that the Speaker's blunt, Lincolnian manner is probably affected. I can not imagine anything being farther from the truth. In my opinion, "Uncle Joe" is a strict utilitarian, and as such, discovering the bucolic manner to be distinctly an asset, he has carefully preserved it. If he had believed it to be a liability he would no doubt have discarded it with the same ease that he throws aside his wrinkled black coat on a hot summer's day.

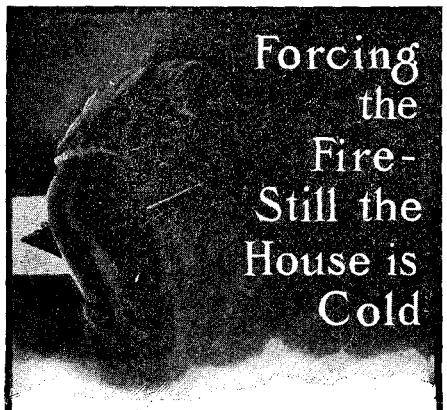
Roosevelt as a Myth.—Is Theodore Roosevelt a mythological hero, a state of affairs, or just a real live American President?

According to Professor Nuelson, author of a recent book on German theology, these questions may receive extended debate a few hundred years hence, when the present methods of the German destructive critics receive wider vogue.

Professor Nuelson in ridiculing this mode of criticism applies it, for illustration, with the same principle of analysis and comparison, to President Roosevelt, and gives us an entertaining idea of how contemporary history may then be translated. To quote.

Suppose Lord Macaulay's famous New-Zealander, whom he pictures as standing upon a broken arch of the London Bridge, in the midst of a vast solitude, to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's, should come over to America, and dig in the sand-hills covering the Congressional Library in Washington. He finds a great pile of literature which originated in the first few years of the twentieth century. In the very learned book which our New-Zealand scholar publishes, he refers to the fact that at the beginning of the twentieth century the head of the great American nation was supposed to be a strong and influential man by the name of Theodore Roosevelt. His name has gone down in history, but our scholar proves that Theodore Roosevelt was no historical person at all. He never lived; he is merely the personification of tendencies and mythological traits then dominant in the American nation.

For instance, this legendary hero is commonly pictured with a big stick. Now, this is plainly a mythological trait, borrowed from the Greeks and Romans, and represents really the thunderbolt of Jupiter. He is pictured as wearing a broad-brimmed



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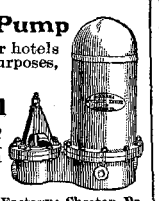

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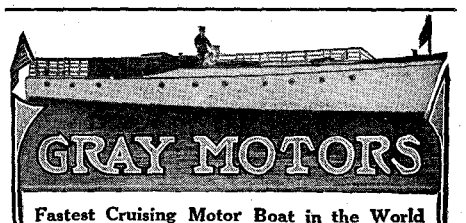

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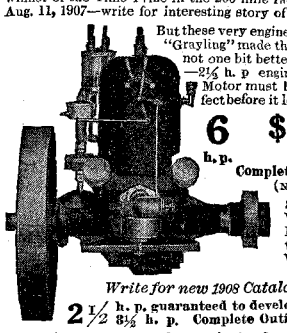

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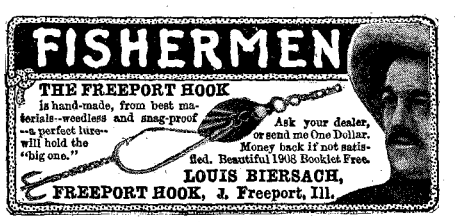

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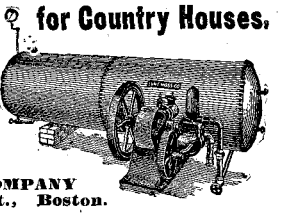

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hat and large eye-glasses. This mythological feature is borrowed from old Norse mythology, and represents Woden endeavoring to pierce through the heavy clouds of fog covering his head. A great many pictures show the legendary hero smiling and displaying his teeth. This is a very interesting feature, showing the strong African influence in American civilization.

Many contradictory legends are told about this man. He is a great hunter; he was a rough rider; but he was also a scholar and author of a number of learned books. He lived in the mountains, on the prairie, and in a large city. He was a leader in war, but also a peacemaker. It is said that he was appealed to by antagonizing factions to arbitrate. It is self-evident that we have here simply the personification of prominent character-traits of the American people at various stages of their historical development. They loved to hunt, to ride, to war; reaching a higher stage of civilization, they turned to studying, writing books, making peace; and all these contradictory traits were, in the course of time, used to draw the picture of this legendary national hero. Some mythological features have not yet been fully cleared up; for instance, that he is often represented in the shape of a bear, or accompanied by bears. For a while these "Teddy Bears" were in every house, and it seems as if they even were worshiped, at least by the children. There is no doubt that some remote astral conception lies at the root of this rather puzzling feature.

But two reasons are conclusive to establish the legendary thesis. First, the American nation at the beginning of the twentieth century had hardly emerged from the crudity of fetishism and witchcraft. Many traces of fortune-telling, charming, sorcery, and other forms of superstition can be found by studying the daily papers. Even this hero, Roosevelt, was given to some such superstition. Whenever he desired to bring any one under his spell and charm him, he took him by the hand and pronounced a certain magical word. As far as I can discover it spells something like "delighted." The other conclusive proof is the same. "Theodore" is taken from the language of a people representing the southern part of Europe, and means "Gift of God"; "Roosevelt" is taken from the language of a people representing the northern part of Europe, and means "Field of Roses." The idea is evident: The hero personifies the union of the two European races which held the foundation of early American civilization—the Romantic and the Teutonic races; and the Americans imagined that a man who united in himself all these wonderful traits of character must necessarily be a miraculous "Gift of God," and, furthermore, they thought that if a man personifying their ideals really had full sway, their country would be changed to a "Field of Roses."

Mark Twain and the Portier.—Some years ago when Mark Twain was making a tour of Europe, he was surprised one morning, while at breakfast in Berlin, to receive a dinner invitation from the Emperor of Germany. Needless to say he lost no time in obeying the royal summons, and was greatly astonished, during the course of the evening, to find the Emperor familiar with his books, being particularly fond of "Old Times on the Mississippi." After a most enjoyable evening with the Emperor, Mark found himself on his way home to his apartment-house, a trifle before midnight. He was half-unconsciously running over the happenings of the evening when suddenly the pleasant memories of the Emperor's hospitality were poisoned by the thought of the indignant and resentful face of the German *portier* whose rest must be disturbed before he could be admitted into his rooms. We quote the rest of the story from Mark Twain's Autobiography, now running in the *Sunday Magazine:*

The *portier* was a tow-headed young German,

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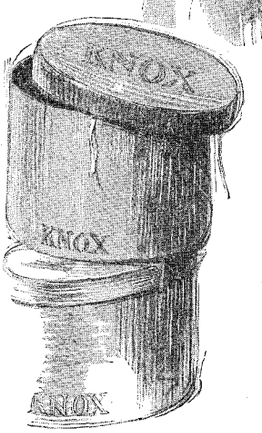

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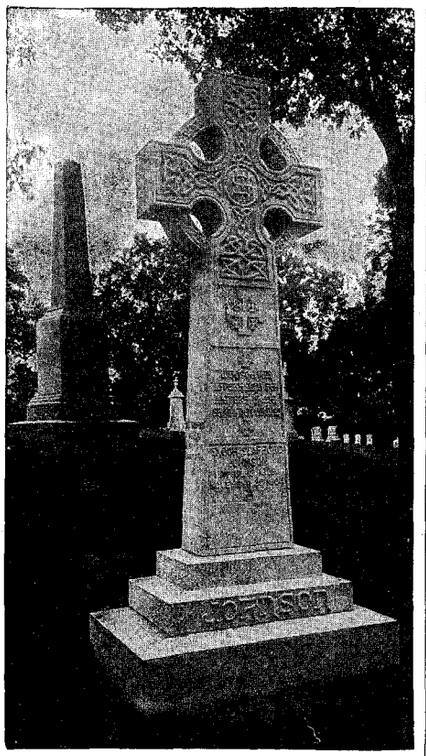

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twenty-two or -three years old, and it had been for some time apparent to me that he did not enjoy being hammered out of his sleep, nights, to let me in. He never had a kind word for me, nor a pleasant look. I couldn't understand it, since it was his business to be on watch and let the occupants of the several flats in at any and all hours of the night. I could not see why he so distinctly failed to get reconciled to it.

The fact is, I was ignorantly violating, every night, a custom in which he was commercially interested. I did not suspect this. No one had told me of the custom, and if I had been left to guess it, it would have taken me a very long time to make a success of it. It was a custom which was so well established and so universally recognized that it had all the force and dignity of law. By authority of this custom, whosoever entered a Berlin house after ten at night must pay a trifling toll to the *portier* for breaking his sleep to let him in. This tax was either two and a half cents or five cents, I don't remember which; but I had never paid it, and didn't know I owed it, and as I had been residing in Berlin several weeks, I was so far in arrears that my presence in the German capital was getting to be a serious disaster to that young fellow.

I arrived from the imperial dinner sorrowful and anxious, made my presence known, and prepared myself to wait in patience the tedious minute or two which the *portier* usually allowed himself to keep me tarrying—as a punishment. But this time there was no stage wait. The door was instantly unlocked, unbolted, unchained, and flung wide; and in it appeared the strange and welcome apparition of the *portier's* round face all sunshine and smiles and welcome, in place of the black frowns and hostility that I was expecting. Plainly he had not come out of his bed; he had been waiting for me, watching for me. He began to pour out upon me in the most enthusiastic and energetic way a generous stream of German welcome and homage, meanwhile dragging me excitedly to his small bedroom beside the front door. There he made me bend down over a row of German translations of my books, and said:

"There! You wrote them! I have found it out! By ——! I did not know it before, and I ask a million pardons! That one there, the 'Old Times on the Mississippi,' is the best book you ever wrote!"

The usual number of those curious accidents which we call coincidences have fallen to my share in this life, but for picturesqueness this one puts all the others in the shade: that a crowned head and a *portier*, the very top of an Empire and the very bottom of it, should pass the very same criticism and deliver the very same verdict upon a book of mine, and almost in the same hour and the same breath, is a coincidence which outcoincidences any coincidence which I could have imagined with such powers of imagination as I have been favored with; and I have not been accustomed to regard them as being small or of an inferior quality. It is always a satisfaction to me to remember that whereas I do not know for sure what any other nation thinks of any one of my twenty-three volumes, I do at least know for a certainty what one nation of fifty millions thinks of them, at any rate; for if the mutual verdict of the top of an Empire and the bottom of it does not establish for good and all the judgment of the entire nation concerning that book, then the axiom that we can get a sure estimate of a thing by arriving at a general average of all the opinions involved is a fallacy.

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Demonstrated.—"Young man, don't you know that it's better to be alone than in bad company?"

"Yes, sir. Good-by, sir!"—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

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HER HUSBAND—"Then what's the use of going?"—*Judge.*

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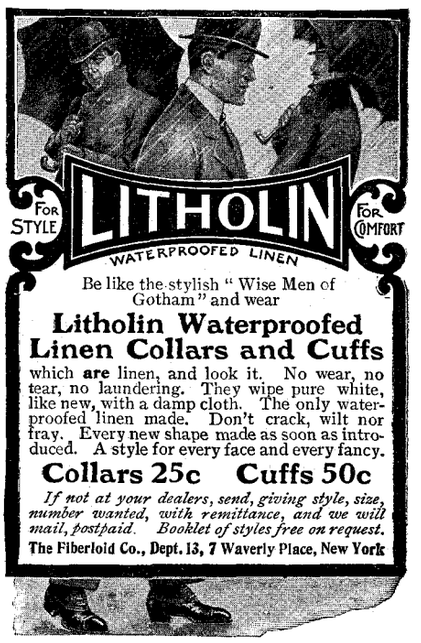

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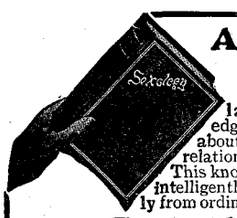

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Strictly Literal.—"Why do they want to get a surgeon from another place for that operation?"

"Because there is no specialist here to do it."

"That's odd. They said at the hospital the trouble was purely local."—*Baltimore American.*

Not Certain.—SOLICITOR—"Here's the check for the residue of your uncle's personal estate, less legal expenses. I am sorry that these have been so heavy."

CLIENT—"Thanks, so much. Er—by the way, I suppose it was my uncle who died, and not yours?"—*Punch.*

As She Is Spoke.—"Can I have a piece of pie, mother?"

"Say 'may I,' Johnny, not 'can I.'"

"Well, mother, may I have a piece of pie?"

"No, Johnny, you can't."—*Lippincott's.*

More Than Innuendo.—"I shall expect you not to wear my clothes," said the lady of the house.

"You needn't worry on that point, madam," retorted the new maid. "I wouldn't even patronize your dressmaker."—*Washington Herald.*

Poor Lad.—The following conversation is said to have taken place in a Boston elevator:

OLD LADY—"Don't you ever feel sick going up and down in this elevator all day?"

ELEVATOR-BOY—"Yes'm."

OLD LADY—"Is it the motion of the going down?"

ELEVATOR-BOY—"No'm."

OLD LADY—"The motion of going up?"

ELEVATOR-BOY—"No'm."

OLD LADY—"The stopping?"

ELEVATOR-BOY—"No'm."

OLD LADY—"What is it, then?"

ELEVATOR-BOY—"The questions."—*The Watchword.*

Cash in Advance.—"I pay as I go," declared the pompous citizen.

"Not while I'm running these apartments," declared the janitor. "You'll pay as you move in."—*Pittsburg Post.*

How To Do It.—"Tell me," said the young woman with literary aspirations, "how you contrived to get your first story accepted by a magazine?"

The eminent author smiled. "I owned the magazine," he replied.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Neither Will Tell.—LITTLE ELVIRA—"Mama, when the fire goes out where does it go?"

MRS. GAYLORD—"I don't know, dear. You might just as well ask where your father goes when he goes out."—*Chicago News.*

Use for Them All.—"You have three pairs of glasses, professor."

"Yes; I use one to read with, one to see at a distance, and the third to find the other two."—*Christian Work and Evangelist.*

Badly Needed.—The professor had been quizzing his psychology class, and was evidently somewhat disappointed with the result.

"Gentlemen," said he, as the bell rang for dismissal, "it has been said that fish is good for brain food. If that statement is true, I advise some of the men in this class to try a whale."—*The Herald and Presbyter.*

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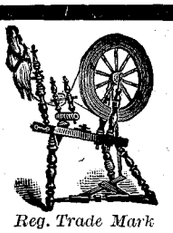

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A Misunderstanding.—"This is the chicken salad," said the caterer's boy, as he delivered the package. "I guess it was your husband that ordered it sent, ma'am."

"Yes," said little Mrs. Bridey, "here's your money. Now, how do you make it?"

"O! I don't know anything about that, ma'am."

"You don't? Why, my husband told me if I paid you you'd give me the receipt."—*Philadelphia Press.*

The Way It's Said.—"These are the bridal rooms," announced the bell-boy to the blushing young couple.

"Oh, what a sweet suite," exclaimed the bride.

"I don't know anything about that," said the bell-boy, "but the head clerk says he hopes the suite suits."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Off to the War.—HENPECQUE—"Johnson has joined the silent army."

HENDERSON—"Dead?"

HENPECQUE—"No; married."—*Illustrated Bits.*

Not his Fault.—"To what do you attribute your success as a monarch?"

After a moment's thought the European ruler replied:

"Largely to bad marksmanship."—*Washington Star.*

Sinful Waste.—FARMER BARNES—"I've bought a barometer, Hannah; ter tell when it's goin' ter rain, ye know!"

MRS. BARNES—"To tell when it's goin' ter *rain!* Why, I never heerd o' sech extravagance! What do ye s'pose th' good Lord hez give ye th' rheumatiz fer?"—*Puck.*

Basis for a Suit.—IKEY (to his lawyer)—"Und he said he vould make him t'ree pair of pants und he made none. Vat can you do?"

LAWYER—"We'll get you the money all right. They're breaches of promise."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

The Difference.—What is the difference between (1) a gardener, (2) a billiard player, (3) a gentleman, and (4) a sexton?

ANSWER—The first minds his peas; the second minds his cues; the third minds his p's and q's; the fourth minds his keys and pews.—*The Catholic Fortnightly Review.*

The Seats Were Safe.—"It would please me mightily, Miss Stout," said Mr. Mugley, "to have you go to the theater with me this evening."

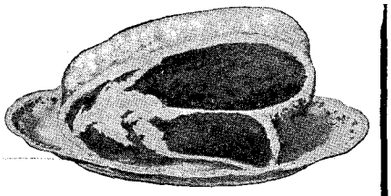
"Have you secured the seats?" asked Miss Vera Stout.

"Oh! come now," he protested; "you're not so heavy as all that."—*The Catholic Standard and Times.*

Better Than That.—TRAMP—"Help me, lady, please. For three years I worked for the grand cause of temperance, ma'am."

LADY—"Were you a temperance orator?"

TRAMP—"No, ma'am; I was the horrible example."—*Illustrated Bits.*



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"I know it, judge. But I wouldn't do such a thing, hungry and broke as I am."

"Too conscientious, I suppose."

"No. I don't pretend that. But why should I snatch a woman's pocket-book? What would I want with a couple of car tickets, a powder-rag, a piece of chewing-gum, and a dressmaker's address?"

Once more a shrewd criminal overshot his mark. His familiarity with the contents convicted him.—*Washington Star.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

February 28.—A bomb is thrown against the carriage in which President Alcosta is driving at Buenos Ayres, but fails to explode.

Two bombs are thrown in Teheran at a closed automobile in which the Shah of Persia was supposed to be traveling; the sovereign was in a carriage toward the rear of the procession; three of the escort are killed and a score of persons wounded

The British House of Commons passes on the first reading, and shelves for this session the women's enfranchisement bill.

February 29.—Japan announces her intention of demanding an apology and an indemnity from China for the seizure of a Japanese steamship.

The American battle-ship fleet sails from Callao, Peru, for Magdalena Bay, a distance of 3,102 miles.

March 1.—Thirteen persons, including an American engineer named Mervort, are killed and fifteen are injured by an avalanche in Switzerland.

China decides to surrender the steamer *Tatsu* to Japan.

March 3.—President Castro again specifically declines the request of the State Department to arbitrate American claims.

March 4.—The sweeping concessions made by King Leopold regarding the new treaty of annexation of the Kongo are due, according to reports from Brussels, to fear of Great Britain's intervention, backed by America.

The Chinese government approves a series of laws intended to introduce Western banking methods.

March 5.—The project to build a $500,000 Shakespeare memorial monument is announced in London.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

February 28.—W. C. Bradley (Rep.), former Governor of Kentucky, is elected United States Senator at Frankfort by four Democratic votes.

March 2.—As a result of a fire at Tampa, Fla., 1,000 persons are homeless and 4,000 are out of employment.

Chief of Police Shippy, of Chicago, shoots and kills Lazarus Averbach, supposed to be an anarchist, who attacks him in the hallway of his home.

March 3.—The Ohio State Republican Convention results in a sweeping victory for Secretary Taft.

March 4.—More than 160 children are burned to death in a schoolhouse fire at North Collinwood, a Cleveland suburb.

WASHINGTON.

February 28.—The Senate passes the Indian Appropriation Bill.

The provision for increased pay of enlisted men is restored to the Army Bill.

February 29.—Three naval officers, quoted as criticizing the construction of battle-ships, come before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs and stand by their criticisms that there are many defects which need immediate correction.

The Army Appropriation Bill, carrying $84,757,566, passes the House.

March 2.—A resolution for an investigation of peonage in the South is adopted by the House.

March 3.—Secretary Straus, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, issues orders designed to rid the country of alien anarchists and criminals.

Advocates of woman-suffrage make arguments before Senate and House Committees at Washington.

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Send me two dollars with your name and address I will send you one box of 50 Regno Havana Cigars, delivery charges prepaid. Smoke 10, then if the cigars are not as represented or if you are in any way displeased, return the remaining 40 at my expense and I will refund every penny of your deposit. When ordering tell me whether you prefer "light," "medium" or "dark" cigars.

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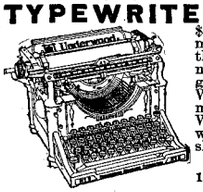

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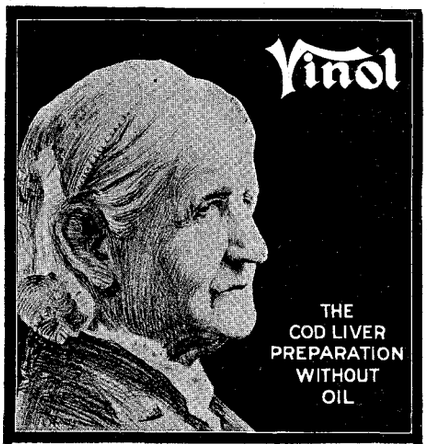

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR.

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"F. McG.," Des Moines, Ia.—The tendency has been to use both *ever so* and *never so* loosely and vaguely. *Ever so,* in common use, means "in or to whatever conceivable degree or extent; very; as, he is *ever so* strong; the patient is *ever so* much better." *Never so* means "to an extent or degree beyond the actual or conceivable; no matter how." In the sentences cited the expressions are each correctly used.

"R. P. H.," Asheville, O.—"Is it ever correct to use *data, billiards, oats,* as subjects of a singular verb?"

It is correct to say "Billiards is a well-known indoor game of skill"; it is not correct to use a singular verb with *data,* which is the plural of *datum;* it is likewise incorrect to use a singular verb with *oats,* which is the plural of *oat.*

"E. B.," Cincinnati, O.—There are two pronunciations of *oblique.* The preferred is ob-lic'; the alternative is ob-like'.

"P. F.," San Francisco, Cal.—Custom sanctions the use of "Mr. Chairman" as address to a woman who acts as the presiding officer of a meeting. The form "chairwoman" exists, but its use is rare.

"W. L. B.," New York City.—"What rule governs the construction of such a sentence as 'I should have liked very much to have seen him'?"

The rule is that verbs of commanding, desiring, expecting, hoping, intending, permitting, and some others, *in all their tenses,* refer to actions or events relatively present or future; one should therefore say, "I intended *to do* it," not "I intended *to have done it*" (see Goold-Brown, "Grammar of English Grammars," p. 609). The sentence submitted by "W. L. B." should read: "I should have liked very much to see him."

"R. R. S.," Spring Valley, N. Y.—*Bimonthly* means once in two months, but the word is often erroneously used to mean *semimonthly,* which means twice a month.

"A. E.," Vermont.—"Will you please explain the following: 'The tense of a verb in a subordinate clause must not *conflict* with the tense of the verb in the principal clause'? Must the tenses be identical?"

The rule does not mean that the tense of the verb in a subordinate clause must in all cases be identical with the tense of the verb in a principal clause, but means merely that a proper sequence of tenses must be preserved. For instance, the sentence "He *says* that his friend *has studied* French" is grammatically correct, the time of the dependent verb being antecedent to that of the principal verb. If the time of the principal verb is carried into the past, the time of the dependent verb *continues antecedent;* as, "*He said* that his friend *had studied* French." So with *will* and *would, shall* and *should.* The speaker says, "I *will* pay it," "I *shall* die." The messenger correctly *reports* these utterances. "He *said* that he *would* pay it," "He *said* that he *should* die."

"I. M. G.," Bisbee, Ariz.—"Is the word 'potent' correctly applied to persons?"

Undoubtedly it is, for did not Mr. William Shakespeare, in "Othello, the Moor of Venice," write

"*Most potent,* grave, and reverend *signors,*
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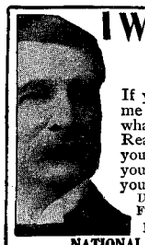

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